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A history of the Woman's  
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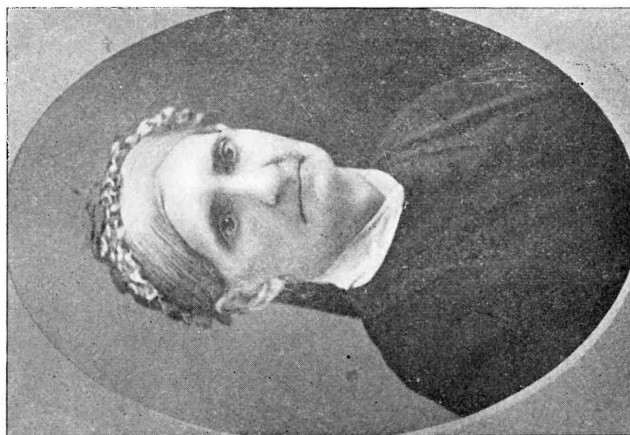




HISTORY OF THE

WOMAN'S  
MISSIONARY  
ASSOCIATION

of the  
United Brethren in Christ



MRS. MARY SOWERS, *First President.*



MRS. SYLVIA HAYWOOD, *Second President.*



MRS. L. K. MILLER, *Third President.*

THE THREE PRESIDENTS OF THE W. M. A.

A HISTORY  
OF THE  
Woman's Missionary  
Association

OF THE  
UNITED BRETHREN  
IN CHRIST

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*"The Lord giveth the word: the women that publish the  
tidings are a great host."  
Psalm 68:11, Revised Version*

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DAYTON, OHIO  
United Brethren Publishing House  
1902



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# HISTORY OF THE WOMAN'S MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

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"The Lord giveth the word :

"The women that publish the tidings are a  
great host" (Ps. 68 : 11, R. V.).

WHETHER the sweet singer of Israel meant to prophesy, or referred to the custom of the women proclaiming glad tidings after victory, we live in a time when the words are literally true. The women of Christendom are awake and organized, sending missionaries to every portion of the globe. We are living in the times which the revelator saw, when he said, "I saw another angel fly in the midst of heaven, having the everlasting gospel to preach unto them that dwell on the earth, and to every nation, and kindred, and tongue, and people." The women, by their offerings, prayers, and service, are giving wings to the angel.

Every denomination in the United States has now one or more woman's boards.

How shall we account for this general movement of Christian women in a new line, bringing heavy responsibility, requiring self-denial and the service of body and mind? It was born from above. The thought was divine. It came in the fullness of time. In every mission field there was an imperative need for the ac-

tive sympathy and coöperation of women at home. Missionaries were sent home to tell the story of the degradation, misery, and darkness of women without the gospel, and to appeal to the love and devotion of honored Christian women to concentrate themselves to their elevation. In our country these appeals met with a ready response. God by his providence had during the Civil War developed the capacity and energies of the women in the great activities of the Sanitary and Christian Commission. In every town and village the women had gathered to furnish, with loving hearts, supplies for the "soldier boys." These trying times called women from the selfishness and frivolities of life, and, discarding the conventionalities of society, they responded to the call of distress, and became experts in organizing and administering on a large scale. Besides this general preparation for the work, in every church there were a few hearts who were longing for more active service, and with prayer and supplication were seeking direction. The two Congregational women who met to pray weekly for eight months, before issuing a call to organize a woman's board, has a parallel in the beginning of our work.

## THE BEGINNING.

In a little room, a few miles north of Dayton, Ohio, Miss Lizzie Hoffman (now Mrs. Derrickson) spent the night in prayer. In response to earnest solicitation, she has given the following account of her experience:

The beginning of my call to missionary work was a desire for a deeper work of grace in my own heart. I felt that there were joys in the divine life and attainments through grace that I was not possessor of, as well as duties to perform for which I was too weak. There was a burden on my heart. I took it to our Burden-bearer in prayer, and the answer was a question, "Are you willing to go to Africa?" I felt unqualified. The Lord's answer to Moses came. Thus I labored on for, I think, over one year. I sometimes felt as if I could not endure the weight. One evening I took my Bible, my best instructor, and read and prayed in my little room, determined to conquer or die in the attempt; resolved to wrestle and pray until light would dawn upon my soul. It was near the dawn of day when the Angel of the Lord rolled the burden off my poor heart. Abraham was not required to slay Isaac,—only to become willing. I said, calmly and peacefully, "Lord, use me as seemeth to thee good." Soon there was a prompting in my heart that the women of our Church should be organized for active and special work for missions. The duty became imperative. I revealed the fact to Father John Kemp. He at once became interested, and visited the most active workers in the First Church at Dayton, as well as Summit Street Church, and prayed and planned until he succeeded in calling the meeting for the organization of the women of Miami Conference.

Prominent men and women of the two churches met at Summit Street Church, and spent a day and an evening in consultation. A woman's organization was effected for Miami Conference, May 9, 1872. The following preamble to the constitution then adopted is of interest:

Believing that the promulgation of the gospel of Jesus Christ throughout the world depends upon the success of Christian mis-

sions, and that the responsibility of this success devolves upon all Christians, we therefore do, in obedience to the command of our risen Lord and Saviour, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature," in convention assembled at the United Brethren Summit Street Church, in the city of Dayton, Ohio, on the 9th day of May, 1872, pursuant to proper notice given through the *Religious Telescope*, hereby, in the name of our Divine Master, and moved, we trust, by the Holy Spirit, organize ourselves into a missionary association, by the adoption of the following constitution.

A number of auxiliaries were organized in the conference. Money to the amount of \$328.13 was collected, but no mission work was undertaken. It was expected at this time that other conferences would organize. Nothing was done, however. For want of an object, all but two of the societies of Miami Conference ceased to work. These two were discouraged. A meeting was called in the First Church to consider the question of issuing a call for a general meeting. Six ladies responded to the call. Some timid, faint-hearted ones suggested that we could not work as the women of some of our sister denominations, and if we undertook it, there would be responsibility, and we would be sure to fail. Sister Sowers repeated after each one of these, "They cannot do our work. If God calls, dare we falter?" All felt that God did call, and agreed to take steps toward a general organization. A number of articles were written in the *Religious Telescope*, asking for a meeting. The Missionary Treasurer, Rev. J. W. Hott, and the Missionary Secretary, Rev. D. K. Flickinger, pressed the matter in private and through the press. The General Board of the Church had recommended such an organization. Mrs. Hadley, returning from Africa, urged the project. Everything pointed to it as a duty.



The *Religious Telescope* of September 29, 1875, contained the following call, signed by Mrs. T. N. Sowers and Mrs. W. H. Lanthurn:

For the purpose of creating a greater interest and zeal in the cause of missions, and laboring more directly in the work of the Divine Master by bringing into more active and efficient service the sisters of the Church, a call is made for a Woman's Missionary Convention, to meet in Dayton, Ohio, First Church, October 21, 1875.

It is desired that the convention shall partake of the nature of a mass meeting. We therefore invite all persons interested in the work to be present.

The call was answered by the following conferences: Miami, Scioto, Sandusky, Michigan, Indiana, Western Reserve, Lower Wabash, Virginia, and Allegheny. Six of the nine conferences sent delegates. The last three were represented by ladies whose husbands were members of the respective conferences, and at that time resided in Dayton. Five States were thus represented, three by resident delegates, namely: Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio, the last named State being represented by four conferences. Several other conferences appointed delegates, who sent letters of encouragement. Two days (October 21 and 22, 1875) were spent in faithful, prayerful work. A constitution that had been previously published was discussed, amended, and adopted, and the "Woman's Missionary Association of the United Brethren in Christ" was organized by the election of officers: President, Mrs. T. N. Sowers; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Z. A. Colestock, Mrs. M. H. Bridgeman, Mrs. S. Haywood; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. L. R. Keister; Recording Secretary, Mrs. D. L. Rike; Treasurer, Mrs. W. J. Shuey. All started anew under the constitution adopted. The Miami Conference So-

ciety paid its money into the general Association, and reorganized. The officers in the new were about the same as in the old, the smaller only yielding itself to larger existence. Spring was decided upon as the time to hold the annual meeting. May, 1876, First Church, were the time and place agreed upon for the next meeting.

#### ORGANIZATION.

The organization includes a Board of Managers, a Board of Trustees, Annual Conference Branch Societies, Local Societies, Young Women's Bands, and Children's Bands.

The Board of Managers is composed of a board of nine Trustees, elected annually by the Board of Managers, and of delegates elected annually by the conference Branches.

The local societies hold quarterly meetings, and are the chief instruments in gathering money. The branch societies meet annually, as does also the Board of Managers. The Board of Trustees meets semi-monthly, and upon call as needed, in the office of the society.

By the terms of the Constitution, the Association is under the direction of the General Conference, and submits quadrennial reports to that body. But in the election of officers, and in general management, it is independent.

The Constitution was printed and bound, with an address to the women of the Church, and sent out. Some societies were organized in various places.

At the meeting in May, 1876, Mrs. A. L. Billheimer, having returned from mission work in Africa, added new life to the meeting. It was determined to venture out and undertake some work. All seemed to feel the responsibility of appropriating the first money. There

was a unanimous feeling that our work should be among the women and children, and this sentiment assumed definite shape when Mrs. Billheimer moved "that the funds now in the treasury be used for the founding and support of a mission school in Africa."

#### AFRICA.

The first idea was to support a school under the control of the missionaries of the General Board, near Shengeh. It

without any missionary work. The General Board, thinking it not best to distribute their force over so much territory, urged us to occupy this new ground. With repeated visits and the supervision of Mr. Gomer, the mission was located at Rotifunk, on the Bompeh River, about fifty miles east of Freetown. Miss Beeken went to Rotifunk late in the autumn of 1877, at which time we undertook her full support.



REAR OF MISSION HOUSE, ROTIFUNK, AFRICA.

was agreed to support Miss Emily Beeken, then under appointment. But instead of this, by the advice of the officers of the General Board and missionaries then in the field, it was decided to establish schools up the Bompeh River, in a thickly populated territory that was calling for light, and was

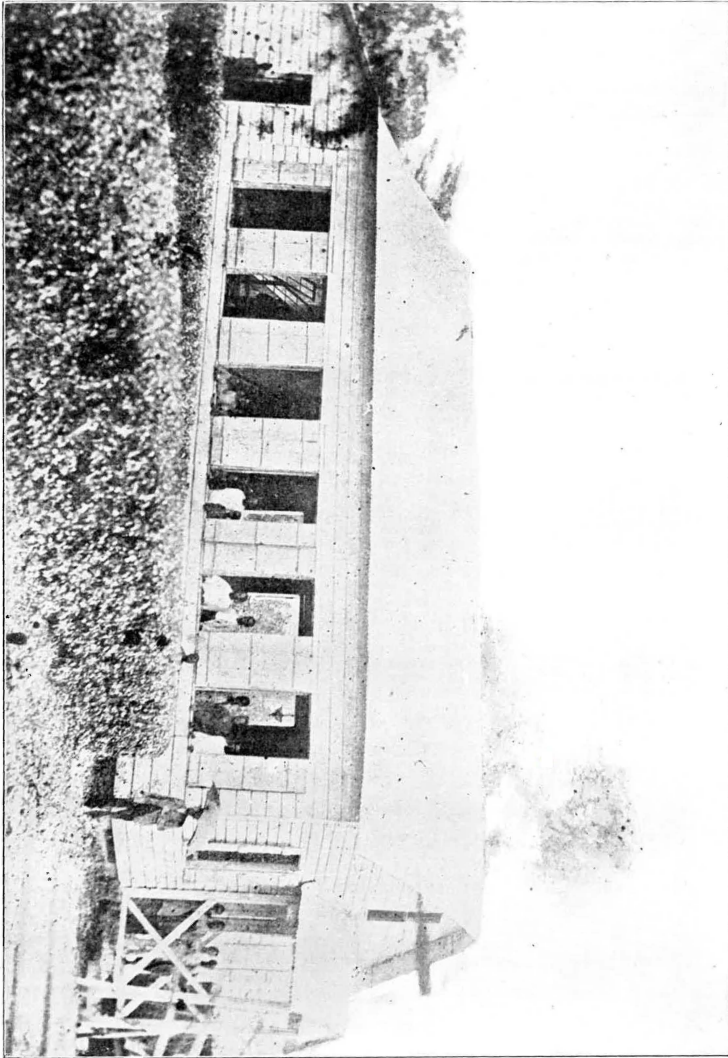
The pioneer work was difficult, but it was bravely accomplished. One with less courage than that of Miss Beeken could not have succeeded in starting a mission so far from any civilized help or protection. The head-man built a *barra* for worship, and the Association a mud-house for the missionary on a beautiful

elevated site near the town. Miss Beeken established two schools, and had public services in surrounding towns.

She was succeeded at the end of

the West Coast of Africa, which enabled her to endure the climate better than new missionaries. She landed at Free-town, October 19, 1879, and went to

CHAPEL AT ROTIFUNK, AFRICA.



Nineteen months by Mrs. M. M. Mair, of Glasgow, Scotland. Mrs. Mair had had an experience of twenty-six years on

Rotifunk the following month. The previous May, at our annual meeting, we had agreed to send to Africa from this

country the material for a good house, so that our missionaries might have a comfortable home. Two thousand dollars were easily raised outside of membership dues, and Mrs. Mair superintended the construction of the building, and enjoyed living in it, as she so well deserved. She was indefatigable in her labors, and her influence over the natives was wonderful. She taught them by precept and example. She corroborated Dr. Flickinger's report, that of all dark places in Africa Rotifunk was the blackest. Mrs. Mair was almost overwhelmed with the responsibility of the work, with only native helpers, but she said, "I always made it the rule of my life, when I had anything to do, to *try*." She secured better teachers for the schools, and established two others. She had the confidence and coöperation of the chiefs and head-men, and such was her influence over the people in three years and a half, that she said she had been in but two towns in this country where the Sabbath was observed so well. Pa Sourie, the head-man of Rotifunk, gave up the use of strong drinks and tobacco, and compelled the people to desist from labor on the Sabbath day. Rotifunk was a station for slave-traders when our mission was located there; but before Mrs. Mair came away, this was broken up. A deed was received for one hundred and fifty acres of ground at Rotifunk and Palli, part of which was put under cultivation.

Early in 1882 we were warned of the declining strength of Mrs. Mair, and began to look for reinforcement. It was determined to send a man and his wife, as the work was too hard for a woman to carry. Rev. R. N. West and Miss Lida Miller, students in Union Biblical Seminary, were chosen. Both

had foreign missionary work in view, and were preparing for it. They were married in the summer, and sailed from New York October 2, 1882, arriving at Freetown December 3. Mrs. Mair remained a few months, and then came to America on her way home to Scotland. Her presence at our annual meeting at Westerville added new interest to the work.

At this meeting came the word from Mr. West, that so many persons gathered at the public services that in the rainy season no house was large enough to accommodate them, and many had to be turned away. He asked to be allowed to build a chapel. The Committee on African work recommended the raising of two thousand dollars, the estimate of the cost of a suitable building. Cash and subscriptions were taken at once to the amount of eleven hundred dollars. The money was all raised and the chapel completed within a year, and—what was a new thing under the sun—at a cost of five hundred dollars less than the estimate.

With the exception of a coat of paint, the chapel was finished by the 24th of February, 1884, when it was dedicated. Rev. J. Gomer, of Shengeh, preached the dedicatory sermon in a very satisfactory manner. After the sermon, an invitation was given for a free-will offering to the Lord, and the people responded by subscribing one hundred and sixty acres of land at Palli; five binkeys of rice (from fifty to one hundred bushels); one cow, one country cloth, and thirty-seven dollars and fourteen cents in cash subscriptions. The people were glad for this house, and the missionaries were encouraged. The report said:

The work has been prospering during the

year. We have now, in connection with the work, fifty-four regular preaching-places, being an increase of twenty-three during the year. In these places more than two thousand five hundred persons hear the word of God. The people are so ready to hear, and always say that they want us to come all the time. Fully one thousand persons every Sabbath hear preaching in connection with the different stations of the missions alone, and here and there is one who has given his heart to Jesus and is sincerely trusting in him.

Our missionaries were to have a test of their devotion and strength, unparalleled in the mission work of the Church. Mrs. West wrote, April 4, first speaking of the work in connection with building:

Then there were months of hard labor, only known to those who have had experience in heathen lands. But our congregations were increasing, and we scarcely heeded the toil, so anxious were we to get into our new chapel. Now it is completed—all given up to God. For two Sabbaths the house was crowded, and then the war came, and that dreaded disease, smallpox, has settled down over our town and surrounding country. Now we are but few who meet together; but only God knows how many petitions rise to him from suffering ones out in the bush, in the town and out on the battle-field. We were much encouraged by the following testimony of a young man in our seekers' meeting last Sabbath. For some time we have thought him a Christian. He was in the war, and distinguished himself by his bravery. He came back because of a wound received in the hand. After speaking of his trust in Jesus, he said: "When the war come, I no care to go; but when they go come for tear down this God's house, I no agree—so I go. I take no country medicine. I trust in God. He hold umbrella over me,—he give me power. I kill plenty. I come back now, I kill plenty, now sin come on me. I's sorry. I come here this morning. I beg Jesus to wash me."

The war, which it was thought would be short, lasted, with all its attendant evils of butchery, famine, and plunder, with little abatement, for two years.

A Mohammedan priest from Arabia

brought smallpox, and in a short time the whole town of Rotifunk and country around were infested with it. Mr. and Mrs. West did all in their power to alleviate the suffering. Mr. West was sick two weeks with this scourge, but recovered with the careful nursing of Mrs. West. It was estimated that fifty persons died. One of the mission children, Preston Edwards, was of the number. He died trusting in Jesus.

X Two of our stations, Mo Shengo and Sumanosogo, were plundered, and the building at Mo Shengo was destroyed. The town of Marmoo was chosen as a safe and desirable place; so the children of both schools were removed there, in the care of Mr. Stewart. He opened school, September 29, 1884, Mr. Weeks giving his time to itinerating. Through these trials of disease, war, sickness, and death, our beloved missionaries were sustained by the abundant grace of God. During these trying times, the buildings at Rotifunk and Palli were unharmed. The itinerating was interrupted, but, because of the mission and its influence, the country was not deserted.

Our first and prominent work has been for the children. As many children as could be cared for by the missionaries, were taken under their care and were taught to work. A portion of every day was spent on the farm or at some mechanical employment. The aim was to train the boys and girls in such a way that they might take care of themselves, and be able to develop their country. We were looking toward self-support. The children, with the help of a few men, have done the work connected with the mission. Large farms were under cultivation; orchards were started, and already they had a desire to

have ground of their own for cultivation. These children were Christians—bright, earnest, and hungry for knowledge, using every opportunity to gain it.

and girls became our teachers and itinerants.

Fearing that our missionaries might break down with the long strain of war



MRS. WEST AND HER CLASS, AFRICA.

So eager were they that they would arise in the night and get to their books. On one occasion, when the missionaries told them that they should not do so, a boy answered, "No use to stay in bed when sleep no catch 'em." These boys

upon them, the Trustees invited Mr. and Mrs. West to take a vacation before the expiration of their term, if, in their judgment, it was necessary. After considering the matter some months, they decided to come to America. They di-



vided the work among the teachers, children, and laborers, and arranged with Rev. J. Gomer, of Shengeh, to visit the mission occasionally to see that all was well. They sailed, February 4, 1886, and arrived in New York, March 20. After spending several months with friends, they attended the Board meet-

long, tedious, uncomfortable voyage of fifty-three days.

This field extends hundreds of miles, and everywhere people are groping in darkness. Our work is limited only by our force of workers and our contributions of money. The report of the Shengeh Conference, December (1886), gave



NATIVES WEAVING, AFRICA.

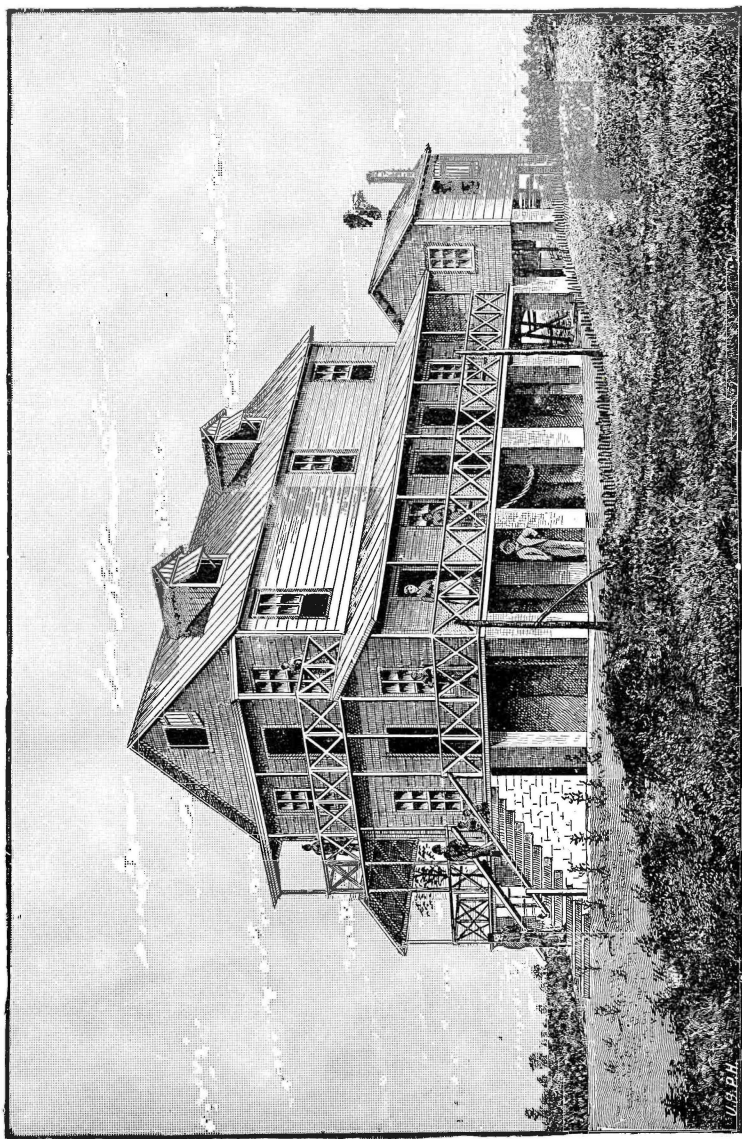
ing at Huntington, Indiana, adding greatly to the interest by their accounts of the work. During the summer they visited camp-meetings in the East, and did good work for the Association. They returned to Africa September 18. They often spoke of being homesick for their boys and girls at Rotifunk. Mrs. West wrote, when about to leave New York: "We go back, feeling we are going home, back to friends, back to a delightful work. We go gladly." They had a

five hundred and sixty-seven members, and preaching in forty-eight towns.

Previous to the Board meeting of 1887, the question of doing more for the women of Africa was discussed in the *Evangel*. Mr. and Mrs. West had written that we must do something for the uplifting of the girls in Africa, if we expected to accomplish anything permanent. Brother Gomer and other missionaries had told of the degradation of women till our hearts ached, and we

said, "What can we do?" Little girls were sold as wives, and whenever claimed by the purchaser must go, and, if in our

girls into the mission, this selling could be prevented, and these girls could be taught in the schools with the other



MARY SOWERS GIRLS' HOME, AFRICA.

schools, were thus lost to our mission. It was the law of the country, and we were compelled to submit. By taking children, and out of school hours be taught by the missionary to sew, to cook, to keep house, and thus, after a



while, to make homes in Africa. This matter was talked over, and many prayers offered for direction. To do this, a separate house and additional missionaries would be necessary.

At the meeting of the Board at Westfield, Illinois, it was decided to put up a new building, to be called the "Mary Sowers Home for Girls," and to raise \$2,000 for the purpose.

Mr. and Mrs. Sage, graduates of Union Biblical Seminary, with experience in African work in the employ of the General Board, were appointed to go to Africa to build the home and take charge of it. They sailed September 24, 1888.

The money was all raised at the Board meeting of 1888, and the Home completed with the exception of a little painting.

Our leading object being to prepare the natives to evangelize their own people, this project was considered of vital importance as an agent in the establishment of Christian homes.

The question of sending out teachers for our school in Africa had been discussed for several years, but not until the Board meeting of 1889 were definite steps taken. Mr. and Mrs. West had done what they could to carry on the school work themselves, but with their many other duties it became such a strain as to endanger their health permanently.

Miss Frances Williams, who all her life had wanted to go as a missionary to Africa, was appointed at the Board meeting, 1889. Miss Williams spent several years at Otterbein University in special study and two years in successful Bible work in the Moody Training School in Chicago. During the summer Miss Elen Groenendyke was also ap-

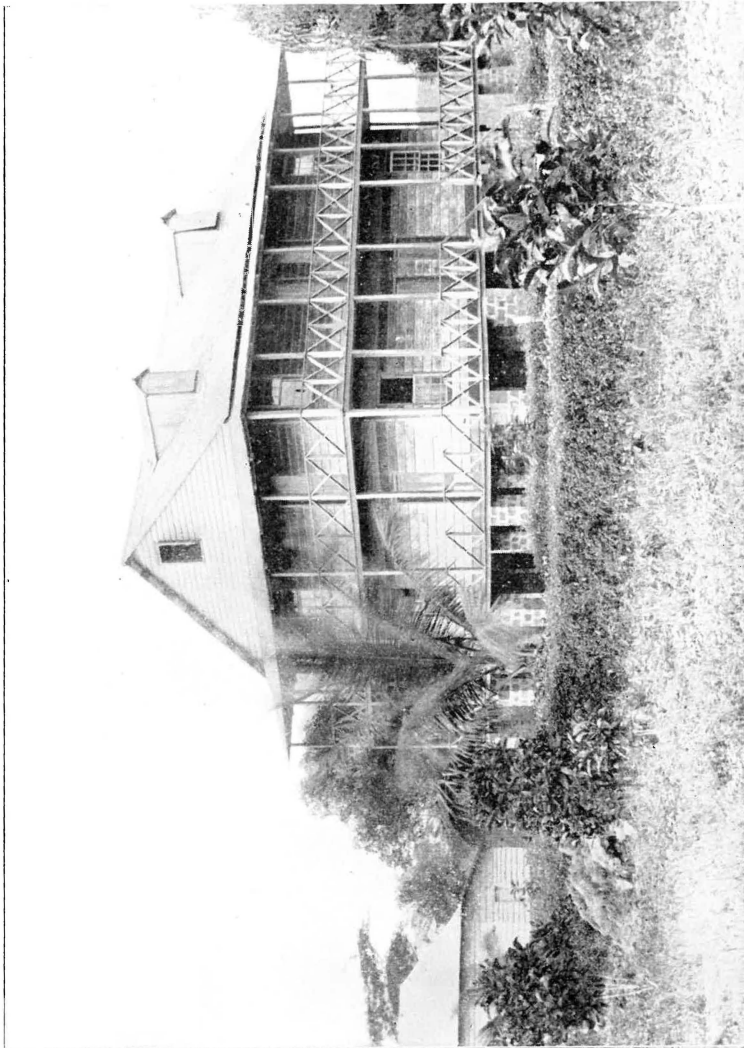
pointed. Miss Groenendyke studied several years at the school in Hartsville, Indiana, and for a number of years was a successful school-teacher in the South, a good organist and vocalist, having completed a course in music. They sailed from New York *via* Liverpool, October 16, 1899, and arrived November 12 at Freetown, West Africa. After a few weeks in Freetown, they went to Rotifunk and took charge of the schools. Mr. West wrote of them after five months' residence there: "Our new teachers are making themselves very much at home here. They are well received by the people, and give strong promise of being able to live here and do effective work."

A commodious native house was built at Rotifunk during 1889 for a residence for the mission boys. The native school-building having become unfit for use was replaced by a good frame structure with modern conveniences, and a special fund of \$2,000 was raised for that purpose. This gave us at Rotifunk, our principal station, a mission residence, chapel, girls' home, boys' home, and school building, all in good repair.

During the year Revs. Sage and West, with the older mission boys, made an extended trip interior to the Mendi country, a large country lying east of the Sherbro and Temni countries. It begins about ten miles east of Rotifunk and extends toward the interior several hundred miles. The Mendi people show much intelligence, manufacture cloth, and mine and work the iron ore which is found in great abundance in some parts of their country. The missionaries were interior about one hundred and fifty miles from Rotifunk. They found many large towns. The people received them cordially when they understood their

purpose. They found no Christian missions, but evidences of superstition everywhere. Every town, large and small, had its devil houses.

He could tell it but once, then pass on. At the Board meeting, 1890, the early occupation of this densely populated territory was looked upon with favor.



SCHOOL HOUSE, ROTFUNK, AFRICA.

Mr. Sage made another extended trip into the same country in March, 1890, with good results, people begging him to remain and repeat his message to them.

The work of itinerating was greatly blessed. A number of the older mission boys with the missionaries did this work.

An aid society composed of the missionaries and native Christians was organized in 1889, and had in its treasury, 1890, \$158.42 to extend the work.

The mission boys did the work of the mission largely, and thus supported themselves.

A visit in 1889 of Mrs. Amanda Smith, the noted colored evangelist, did much toward breaking up the popular

The school at Bompeh, numbering thirty, was in charge of Mrs. Thompson, daughter of Bishop Crouther, of the Niger Mission. When Mrs. Thompson first went to Bompeh she said she did not wish the mission to furnish clothing for the children of the school. To the people she said that the mission was not to clothe their children, and that she would not have naked children



MRS. JULIANNA THOMPSON, AFRICA.

idea that the gospel was better suited to the white man. After her visit, which was accompanied with great power, it was said, "The word the white people tell us; now the same word the black woman tell us."

During March, 1890, Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union missionary, visited Rotifunk, gave great help and encouragement and organized a union.

about her, but that they must feed and clothe their own children and send them to school. At first they thought it hard, but they did it. A class of seven full church-members was organized December 22, 1889.

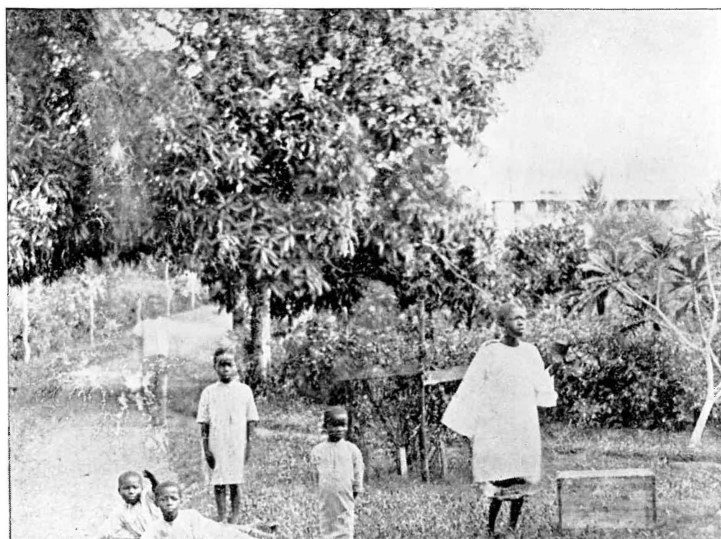
The school at Palli was consolidated with the others, Rev. Mr. Johnson giving his whole time to itinerating, with excellent results. He preached at fifty-five different towns and visited regular-

ly forty-eight towns, more than three men working in the same field had done before.

At the time of the Board meeting in 1890 the missionaries had special services. One wrote: "You must have prayed for us, the way we felt over here. On Pentecost Sunday we prayed for a pentecost indeed in our little church here." All who have read the *Evangel* know something of the remarkable an-

on account of frequent changes in workers.

In June, 1890, Rotifunk Aid Society employed James H. Parks as its missionary, and chose the Masimera country as its mission. This was the first practical work of our mission in self-extension. After six months' work Mr. Parks reported forty-six regular appointments, with one organized seekers' class of forty members. Five thou-



PART OF ROTIFUNK GROUNDS, AFRICA.

swer to the prayer, the gracious revival, when Chief Pa Sourie Kasabbe was converted.

On account of the ill health of Mrs. Sage, she and her husband returned to America in October, 1890.

At Rotifunk the new school building was completed, but there was some delay in getting it seated. Two rooms, however, were occupied June 1.

In church and Sunday-school work there was a decided advancement. The itinerating work had some drawbacks

sand five hundred and eighty-one had heard the gospel for the first time through the preaching on this work. The society raised the total sum of \$232.53, and expended on this mission the sum of \$61.60, leaving a balance in the treasury, December 31, 1890, of \$170.93. Such missionary work done by the native church gave impetus to the home Church.

We secured the services of Rev. and Mrs. Jacob Miller, students in Union Biblical Seminary, to reinforce our

African mission. They arrived at Rotifunk December 31, 1890, and on the first day of January, 1891, took up their residence in the Mary Sowers Girls' Home, and entered upon their work.

Marietta Hatfield, M. D., was appointed medical missionary to Africa.

Bishop Kephart made an official visit to Africa and Germany, and held a conference at Rotifunk, January 21 to 25, 1891.

Rev. and Mrs. West returned to America that year for a much needed rest. Before leaving, Mr. West employed for one year Alice Harris, M. D., a well-educated teacher and physician of the Wesleyan Church, who, by the return of her comrades from the field, was left alone in Freetown. The Trustees considered it fortunate that help at hand could be secured to lighten the extra burdens of those left in the field.

During the summer, Miss Elma Bittle, of Lewisburg, Ohio, and Miss Ella Schenck, of Lockington, Ohio, were appointed to accompany Dr. Hatfield. These three well-qualified teachers sailed from New York September 23, 1891, and reached Rotifunk November 3.

Because of the continued sickness of Rev. Mr. Miller, and at the unanimous request of the missionaries, Miss Williams was given the superintendency.

At Bompeh station Mrs. Thompson worked hard, and also held meetings in three other towns near by.

In 1890 Chief Gbannah Will Caulker gave to the mission a fine plat of ground for a mission residence. The work so increased that it became necessary to employ a teacher for the school in order that Mrs. Thompson might devote her full time to church work. In April, 1892, her daughter, Miss Florence Thompson, was engaged to take charge

of the school. She also held Sunday school in two of the villages.

The people at Bompeh, inspired by Mrs. Thompson, did what they could to help themselves. They built a barra for a school-room and a stone chapel.

At Palli the mission property consists of one hundred and sixty acres of land and a mission-house and chapel combined. During 1891 the congregation so increased that the place of worship would not accommodate the people. Rev. Mr. Johnson and his people went to work, and before the missionaries at Rotifunk knew anything of their plans, had a chapel begun and a number of pounds collected toward its erection.

During 1892 Rev. Mr. Johnson's health was very poor, but he kept up his work in all the more important places. The chapel, called "Keister Chapel," was completed, and April 9, 1893, after liquidating a debt of £21, it was formally dedicated. Cost of chapel, £62.10s.

The school work at Rotifunk was very materially aided by apparatus sent, and the pupils took a keen interest in the telescope, microscope, skeleton, etc.

It had long seemed marvelous to our friends on the coast and in America, that in the thirty-seven years of our African mission, death had not entered our ranks. But the year 1892 marked a new era in our history. Frances Williams died, July 19, of malignant malarial fever, and Elma Bittle followed her, August 7, from nervous shock, and so we had two graves in Africa.

We had come to think our missionaries hedged in from death, as they had gone and come again so often; and with the cheerful, hopeful letters always speaking of good health, the cable messages were a great shock, and for a little time we were silent in the presence

of this providence. Then we remembered the Lord of the harvest had promoted the reapers, and that he could fill the ranks, and would out of this, to us great loss, bring gain and greater glory to his name.

These two deaths and the return to America of Rev. Jacob Miller and wife the same fall, owing to the illness of Mrs. Miller, together with the sickness of other missionaries, greatly broke into all the work of the mission, and almost paralyzed that of some departments.

The ranks were strengthened by the return to Africa of Rev. and Mrs. West, accompanied by Rev. and Mrs. I. N. Cain, graduates of Western College, who had been appointed at the Board meeting, and Miss Lydia Thomas, appointed in the fall. These five sailed from New York October 1, 1892, and arrived at Rotifunk November 13. School was soon reopened and all settled down to earnest work, Rev. Mr. West as general superintendent, Dr. Hatfield as physician, Miss Groenendyke as superintendent of the school, Miss Schenck and Rev. and Mrs. Cain as teachers, Mrs. West in charge of the Girl's Home, and Miss Thomas in the Mission House. Miss Groenendyke returned to America in the spring of 1893 on vacation. Because of the depletion of the force, Rev. Mr. West had to delay going to the Mendi country.

During 1893 Otterbein University presented the mission with a fine lot of band instruments, which pleased the boys greatly. Union Biblical Seminary donated blacksmithing and farming tools, which gave impetus to the industrial work. The lawn-mower was exhibited to a remarkable audience, and as the grass was laid low, the people said, "Oh! Yah! dat America—he sabe plenty, Oh!"

All the implements greatly assisted in the work. Experiments in brick-making were followed by gratifying results. The brick was used for building purposes. The native houses were constantly falling in the rainy season, and the treatment of the same clay used by them so that it would withstand heat and rain led them to desire better houses.

Some stock was purchased. Indiana Branch donated a yoke of oxen.

In 1894 extra appropriations were made for Africa for enlarging the mission-house for the comfort and health of the missionaries, and for further aggressive work in the Mendi country, and for further agriculture development. Quite a little work was done in the way of getting the people interested in their own work, in helping to build chapels and barras for worship, and also in helping to support schools and teachers, this all looking toward self-support in the future. There was some outside work done. Miss Schenck gathered the little Temni children together in Rotifunk, and Miss Thomas the Mendi children. So many of these begged to be taught.

Dr. Hatfield, who always felt that the patients should pay, if only a little, toward medical treatment, began to charge a penny for consultation and the price of medicine, if expensive.

Revs. West and Cain, early in 1894, made a journey into the Mendi country. After about a week of their journey, Mr. West was taken sick, and Mr. Cain, taking one of the interpreters, went on without him. Mr. West grew worse, and sent a messenger to Mr. Cain, who returned immediately and took Mr. West home.

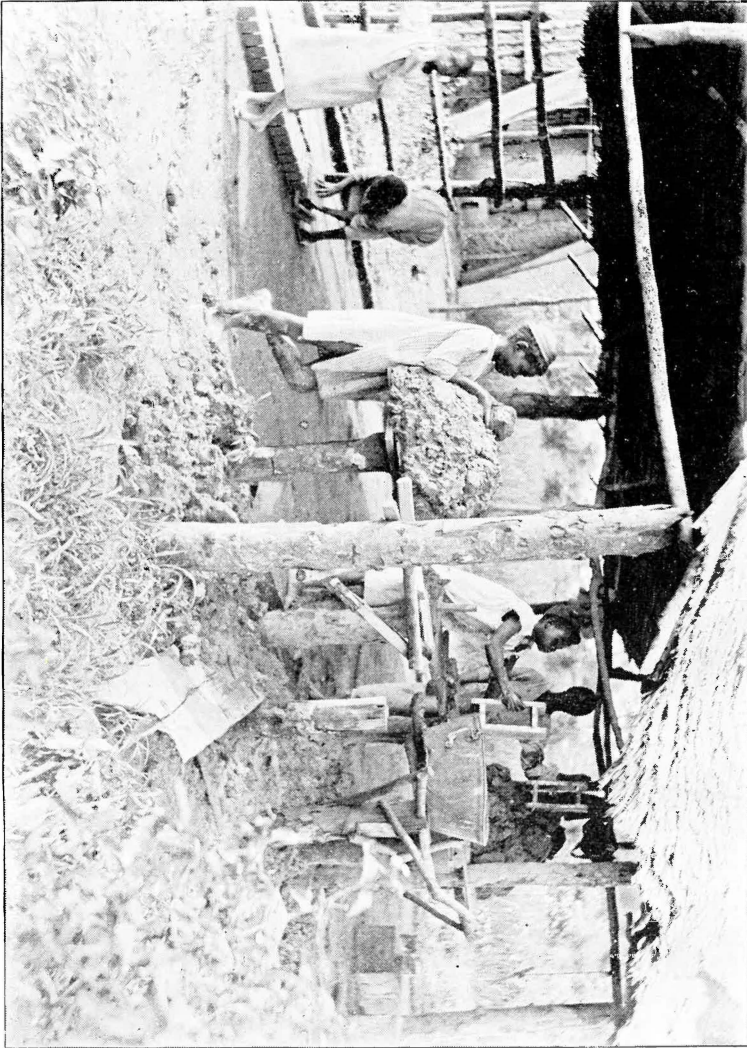
The trip was profitable, although no location was chosen. Mr. Cain summed



it up in these words: "We undoubtedly preached the word to more than four thousand people who had never heard it before, and as many more who had heard

ever before. We are acquainted with its principal centers, and ought to be able to strike directly at the main object of establishing missions. We are far

BRICK MAKING, AFRICA.



it, but imperfectly. A new interest was awakened among the people and chiefs that must yield its fruits, and we now know more of the Mendi country than

better acquainted with African character and life, a thing indispensable in our work. Taiama, Mongary, Baugama Bo, and other large towns in the Mendi coun-

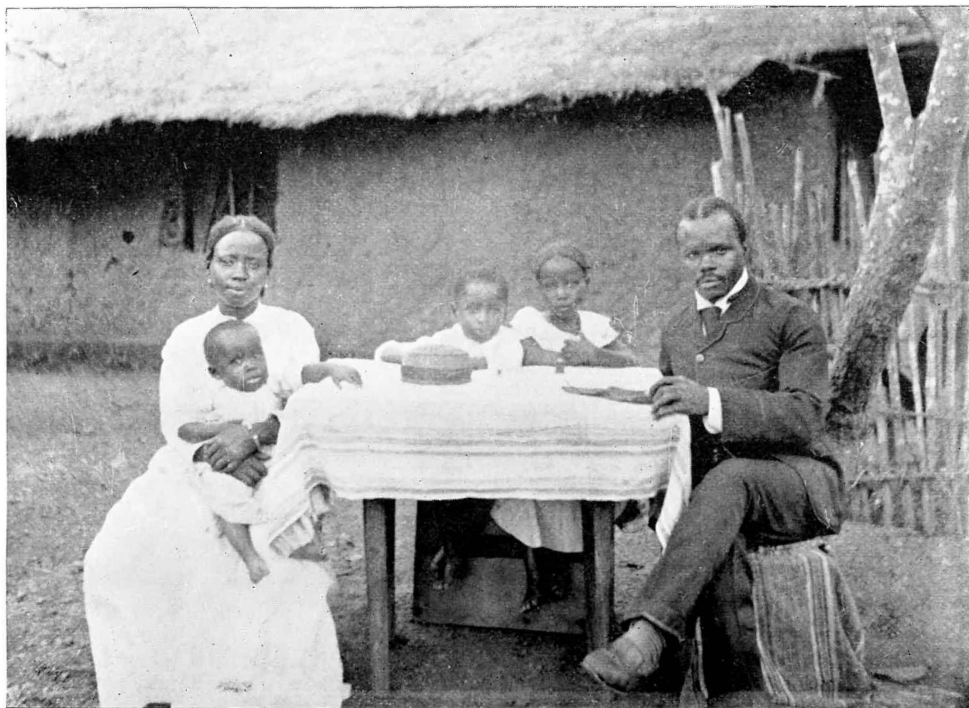
try, and a number in the Temni, are calling for us to come with the gospel."

Rev. I. N. Cain was appointed superintendent of Bompeh mission, and Rev. and Mrs. West were appointed to open the Mendi work.

The industrial building at Rotifunk was completed at a cost of \$800.

modern languages at Otterbein University, and Miss Minnie E. Eaton, of Los Angeles, Cal., were appointed to Africa, and, in company with missionaries sent out by the General Board, and Bishop Hott and wife, arrived in Freetown December 23, 1894.

Mrs. West, Misses Schenck and



THOMAS HALLOWELL AND FAMILY, AFRICA.

On September 22, 1894, we were saddened by the news of the death of Rev. R. N. West, who had been superintendent of our African work for twelve years. He was buried near the chapel at Rotifunk, where he had labored so faithfully and with such abundant success. A tablet to his memory was marked and sent to Africa and placed in the chapel at Rotifunk.

Miss Florence Cronise, teacher of

Thomas, returned to America December 25.

The chapel at Bompeh was dedicated, January 20, 1895, by Bishop Hott. Work was opened in the Yonnie country in charge of Thomas Hallowell, and a Y. P. C. U. society was organized at Rotifunk.

The Board of Managers recommended the building of a sanitarium, in conjunction with the General Board.



Dr. Hatfield returned to America for rest after a service of four years, arriving at her home on Thanksgiving Day. Dr. Mary Archer, of Des Moines, Iowa, who had been appointed to take the place vacated, sailed for Africa December 7.

Rev. L. A. McGrew and wife, in answer to a call for workers for Africa, voluntarily responded, and sailed from New York March 22, 1896.

Rev. and Mrs. Cain returned to America for a much-needed rest early in the same summer. Mr. McGrew had charge of Bompeh mission in the interior, and, while no new work was attempted, that on hand was carried on carefully and economically.

The building of Bethany Cottage, on Mt. Leicester, was completed at a cost below the appropriation. It is fifty feet long, by twenty-six feet wide, is built of stone covered with iron, and contains eight rooms, four for each mission. By means of folding doors and swinging windows the four front rooms can be changed into a piazza ten feet wide and fifty feet long. The Woman's Day contributions, set apart for this home of rest, amounted to very much more than the cost of the building.

On October 23, 1897, Rev. and Mrs. I. N. Cain, Dr. Marietta Hatfield, and Ella Schenck returned to Africa, accompanied by Arthur Ward, newly appointed.

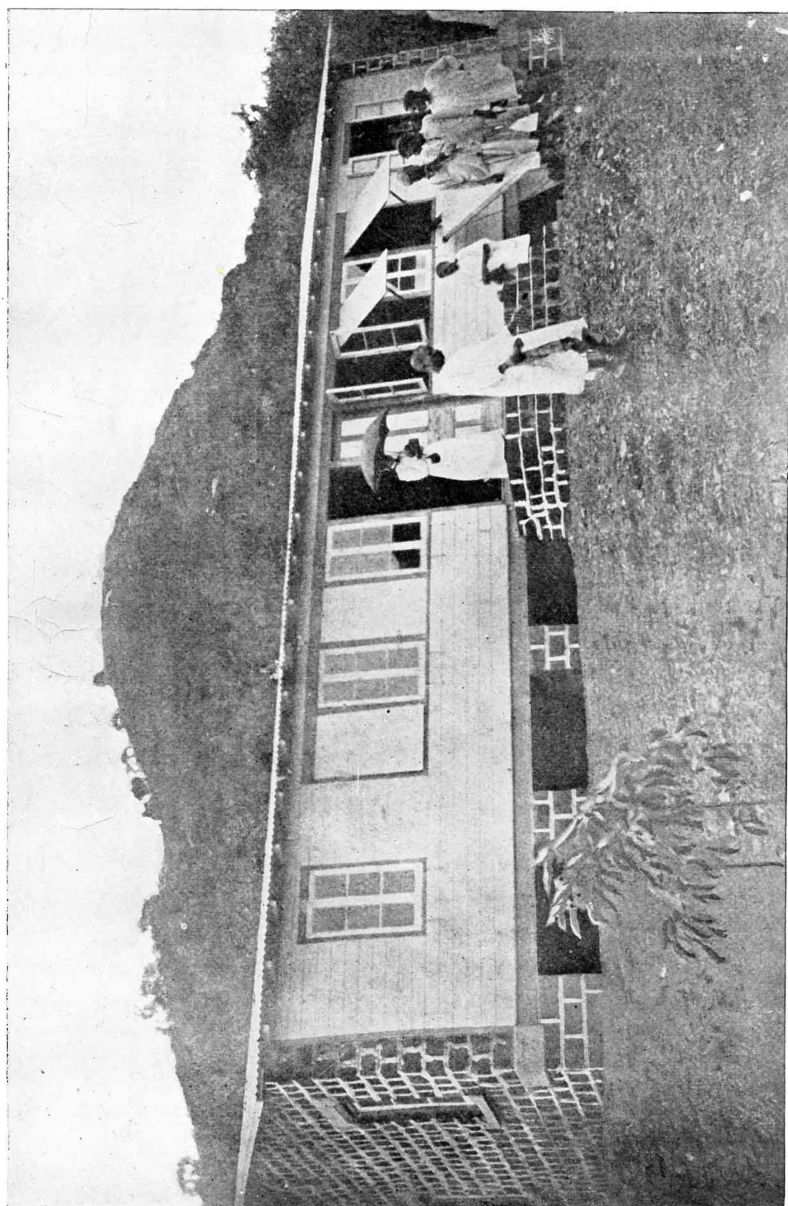
The first brick made were used in building kitchens to the boys' and girls' homes, and pillars under the rice- and store-houses, and steps to the school-building and mission-house. The English governor commended our work greatly. Upon his advice, the chief of Rokon, a town about fifty miles from Rotifunk, gave a deed for ten acres of

land for a consideration of five pounds. This place has a wharf and many advantages, being on a large river. In December, 1896, Bishop Mills visited Bompeh Mission, and in company with our superintendent visited nearly all of our outstations. He highly commended the work of the mission.

The experiment toward self-support in medical work resulted satisfactorily, so far as medicines, appliances, and assistants are concerned. All expenses, excepting doctor's salary, have been paid out of fees received. Some patients pay by the month. Ten shillings insures daily treatment and oversight. The experiment of boring for water, after many difficulties, was successful, and resulted in a well sixty feet deep, with a wind-mill for pumping. A kiln of twenty thousand brick was burned, the boys doing all the molding. Application was made by the English government for our boys to make the brick for the new barracks at Kwellu. At Taiama, our most remote outstation, a deed was secured by Mr. McGrew for land consisting of one hundred and twenty acres, on which was a native house.

Upon the return of Mr. Cain, our superintendent, Rev. and Mrs. McGrew and Dr. Hatfield located at Taiama and began the building of an American house. The foundation was completed, but the work was greatly hindered by trouble between the native chiefs and the English government about taxation. By reason of this, it was impossible to get the necessary lumber.

Large appropriations have been made by the English government for the railroad which will reach the towns in which we work, making transportation comparatively easy. Post-offices will be placed in the towns.



BETHANY COTTAGE, AFRICA.

Hints came from time to time of unrest among the native people, because of the fancied encroachment of the En-

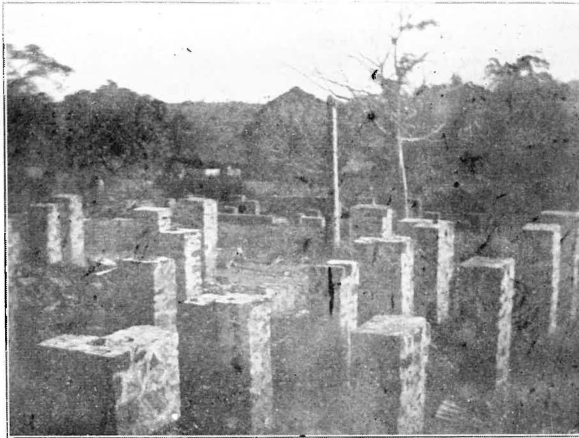
missionaries, save one, gave up their lives, and almost our entire mission property was destroyed.



RUINS, ROTIFUNK, AFRICA.

glish government upon their rights. A hut-tax was imposed upon the people for the purpose of public improvement in

Just at the close of our year in May, 1898, came the awful intelligence of the massacre of five of our missionaries in



RUINS, ROTIFUNK, AFRICA.

the protectorate, but was misinterpreted by the people to mean ownership of their homes, and proved the culmination for a general uprising, in which all of our

Africa,—Rev. and Mrs. I. N. Cain, Dr. Marietta Hatfield, Dr. Mary C. Archer, and Miss Ella M. Schenck,—on the third. Rev. and Mrs. L. A. McGrew,

farther interior, had not been heard from, but grave fears were entertained that they would be included in the general massacre. Word had been received at home of dissatisfaction among the natives, but no general uprising was feared.

February 25, 1898, a letter was received from Rev. L. A. McGrew, the last heard from him. It contained these prophetic words: "Just beyond Port

Early in the year 1899 it was learned with certainty that Rev. and Mrs. McGrew were slain May 9, 1898. A very short time before the massacre, Minnie E. Eaton and Florence M. Cronise, after three and a half years in Africa, returned to America, arriving May 10, 1898. They heard of the massacre immediately upon arrival. Mr. Arthur Ward, having gone to Freetown on business for the mission, was the sole sur-



GRAVE OF THE MARTYRS, AFRICA.

Loco, the people refused to pay the tax. It is reported that they killed some native police and perhaps a white captain. One company of the English troops stationed here was sent out yesterday. What will be the outcome? I cannot tell. The governor thinks there will be no general uprising. Civilization is coming, and may the Lord help us to get this people ready for it. What is done must be done quickly."

living missionary. It was his earnest desire to remain and learn for himself of the terrible massacre and devastation wrought by the war, but was advised strongly by the governor to return to America, which he did May 5, 1898.

Most of the property of the General Board was destroyed, but, being on the coast, their missionaries escaped by boat to Freetown. Though paralyzed at first, both boards soon felt that the work must



go on, that it must not be that these martyrs died in vain. It was not known whether any missionary would be safe outside of Freetown, and, judging that the beginnings would have to be slow, arrangements were made for Rev. J. R. King and wife, who were to go out for the General Board, to give one-half their

From a report from Rev. J. R. King, who visited all of our stations, we get the following: "What have we left? With the exception of the chapels at Bompeh and Palli, and the house at Rokon, the buildings are all gone. I should also have excepted Bethany Cottage, on Mt. Leicester, which will con-



RAILROAD AT ROTIFUNK, AFRICA.

time to the work of the W. M. A. They arrived in Freetown October 7, 1898, made that city headquarters, and began the work of reconstruction.

In 1899 Rev. E. E. Todd and wife, of Minnesota Conference, and Rev. E. A. King and wife, of Neosho Conference, were appointed to Africa, and sailed November 15, with Bishop Kephart, arriving in Freetown December 18, 1899.

tinue to be a blessing to the missionaries. Everywhere we go we see the good fruits of the mission. The railroad engineers spoke highly of the results of the mission work in training young men, many of them being employed by the English government in their work."

Evidences were everywhere of the mission's influence in the families, in the the women, who had been taught by the

missionaries to bake and wash. At Rotifunk the government was slow in allowing the people to rebuild the town. It was thought best to have the people make the first move toward reestablishment.

interior terminus, it is completed through Rotifunk and Moyamba.

Kwellu Mission has developed in a surprising manner. As a town, it is quite large of itself, but subject to it are over



MADAM YOKO, AFRICA.

They have started a subscription toward the chapel. The people are responding to this in a way that shows their anxiety for the return of the mission.

The railroad is being pushed into the country, and, whatever may be the

fifty smaller towns. A very good native chapel and mission-house have been completed. This was done without any help from the mission.

Moyamba is ten or twelve miles nearer Rotifunk, and is the new government

headquarters. This will soon be the most important interior town in the protectorate. Madam Yoko, the chief, has been friendly to us.

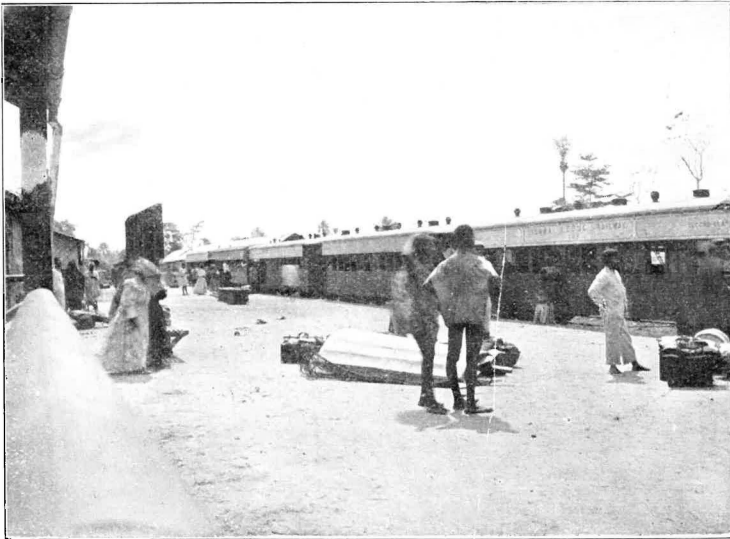
Yonnie Mission work, with headquarters at Makundu, is bright with promise of success. Both a mission-house and a chapel have been built. We have five or six acres of land very favorably located.

Masimera Mission-house is to be repaired, which was damaged by the war.

Bompeh town was destroyed, but the

and destruction of valuable church and school property, is assuming shape, and the outlook is most encouraging.

Rotifunk is being rebuilt with larger and better houses, and the railroad station is upon our own property. A post-office has been opened here, and a telegraph station. The people are united to begin the building of the church. Twenty-five thousand brick have been made. The church will be safer for the labor the natives have put into it. A mission-



TRAIN AT ROTIFUNK, AFRICA.

chapel was spared. The town will likely soon be rebuilt.

At Palli the chapel was not destroyed, but the mission-house was burned. Plans have been completed for building the mission-house and repairing the chapel.

Taiama was destroyed by the English force, but has been rebuilt, and some itinerating has been done there.

The work, notwithstanding the war and the awful sacrifice of missionaries

house has been completed, a school is in operation, the industrial building has been rebuilt, and a boys' home.

From Rotifunk a wide road is being opened up to the headquarters of the English at Moyamba. At Moyamba a post-office has been established. A deed has been secured for eight acres of land, with a fine frontage, which includes a large barra, erected by the government, used for church and school purposes for the present. The people are paying for

the books. They have raised a considerable sum toward the building of a church.

Our missionaries lived in a native house while a new mission-house was being built. At Kwellu and Makundu native chapels and mission-houses have been built by the people.

The year 1899 will be characterized as reconstruction year. As the records

pushed. At Rotifunk market-gardening and poultry-raising must eventually succeed, as well as brick-making and other industries, since the railroad goes directly to Freetown. There is a great scarcity of such products in Freetown, and such things are high. Cattle-raising on the Palli farm would be advisable. There is a splendid market for cattle. Self-support is the goal sought. Gov-



NEW MISSION HOUSE AT ROTIFUNK, AFRICA.

were destroyed, no statistics can be given. All the old rolls of membership were lost. The members were scattered, but the word is being preached to large numbers. The church-building movement will have to be supplemented with mission appropriations to do anything worthy of the new conditions. The educational work necessarily had to begin again at the primary grades. The industrial work promises much if rightly

ernor Cardew, on a visit to Moyamba, made a gift of five pounds, and assured the hearty coöperation of the government in the industrial work.

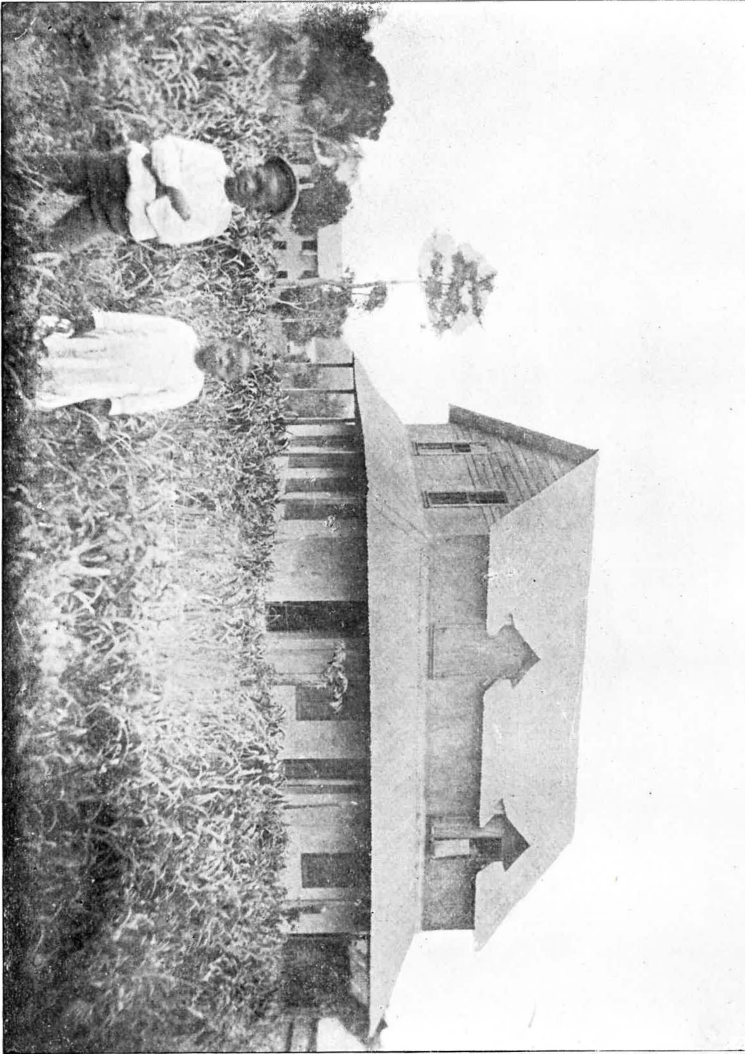
The new chief, Carrahba Caulker, of Bompeh, is said to be an intelligent man, interested in mission work, more particularly in education. The superintendent has recently received seven pounds from the government as a grant in aid of our school. Governor Cardew thinks



if we would open a good industrial school the government would make a yearly appropriation in its favor.

The memorial tablets have been or-

into the work there. The children are being gathered as rapidly as possible. The girls at present are at Moyamba, and the boys at Rotifunk. All feel that



BOYS' HOME, AFRICA.

dered, to be placed on the church walls at Rotifunk, as a perpetual reminder of the time and place of the awful massacre.

Letters from Africa give much insight

the work in Africa should be pushed. A stone house has been built at Moyamba according to plans sent. The people at Makundu are building a house and



AFRICAN CONFERENCE, 1900. 11

chapel. The rules adopted at the August conference at Rotifunk for school and mission conventions were approved.

These fill a long-felt want of mutual interchange of thought and plans among the Christian workers bringing fresh inspiration.

A plan of the proposed "Memorial Church" was submitted, estimated cost \$5,000, of which the natives have agreed to raise \$2,000 in money and work. The plan and cost of the church were sent to absent Trustees, and, with some suggestions, the plan was agreed to, cost not to exceed \$5,000. The children are paying a penny per week for tuition, and come more regularly than before. Comfortable and convenient mission-houses are completed at Rotifunk and Moyamba.

Zenora E. Griggs, M. D., of California, was appointed to go with Misses Groenendyke and Eaton October, 1900. A conference was held with these, *en-route*. They arrived safe October 30.

A letter from J. R. King reported a new deed obtained for land at Taiana. He urged the brick-making industry and the need of a brick-making machine. Later a brick machine was donated and sent out. He also presented by letter a proposition from Governor Cardew to pay a subsidy of one hundred pounds annually to missions conducting a special industrial school. The superintendent was directed to inform the governor that we are expecting to open such a school, and to make application for the subsidy.

Rev. and Mrs. W. S. Richards were appointed to Africa, consecrated at the First United Brethren Church, Dayton, Ohio, February 10, 1901, and sailed the 20th, reaching Freetown March 22. Mr. Richards began at once the industrial work for which he was sent out. Mrs. Richards has made an efficient teacher.

In May, Rev. J. R. King and wife returned to America on furlough, and Rev. and Mrs. E. A. King, on account of the illness of Mrs. King.

Rev. E. E. Todd was appointed superintendent *pro tem*, and afterwards in full. Rev. and Mrs. Todd have made their home at Moyamba, that Miss Eaton, who has successfully conducted the school there, should not be alone. A native house has been used for school purposes, and a good mission-house and church have been erected there. Mrs. Todd has had the care of the girls, and of the house, itinerating, etc. Mr. Todd has nobly held the work, in spite of the depleted forces, and an enthusiastic annual conference was held at Moyamba in January, 1902.

Dr. Griggs, in addition to her medical work, has done some teaching and housekeeping. Miss Groenendyke has been pastor at Rotifunk, postmistress, and has had charge of the educational work for the entire mission. A very commendable exhibit of the work done in the schools was made at the conference.

#### GERMANY.

OUR second mission work was undertaken at the annual meeting held at Fostoria, Ohio, in May, 1880. Rev. C. Bischoff, superintendent of the work of our Church in Germany, was present and addressed the meeting in regard to the great need of help for that work. Rev. D. K. Flickinger also spoke of the great opportunity of saving souls in the land of our Church father, Otterbein. We consented to support the work in Coburg, a city of about fourteen thousand inhabitants, with an appropriation of three hundred and fifty dollars on pastor's salary. The name of our first missionary was Rev. G. Noetzold. He



organized a church March 27, 1881. At that time there were twenty members, a good Sabbath school, and large congregations.

The successor of Rev. Mr. Noetzold proved unfaithful, and was dismissed. Rev. H. Barkemeyer was appointed to Coburg by the conference in the spring of 1886. He wrote: "The conduct of my predecessor did much harm, but still I believe we shall recover the loss in a short time. Here are good members who have a good influence, but some are not converted. I consider it my first duty to seek the conversion of these members." Later reports, December 6, 1886, tell of a good revival influence, and the contribution of two hundred and fifty marks (sixty-two dollars) by a lady in Coburg toward the erection of a chapel.

Because of a growing feeling among those having the German work most at heart, that, to secure better results, we must provide a permanent place of worship for our mission, and receiving encouragement from several small donations toward that object, the Board of Managers, in 1887, moved that "contributions be received, and that as soon as sufficient funds are in the treasury, a chapel be built or a house be purchased."

At the Board meeting in 1888, only \$500 having been reported for this object, it was urged that more vigorous efforts be made to raise the necessary funds, \$3,000, the coming year for the above-named chapel.

For years very little success attended the mission in Coburg. We had employed a man in connection with the General Board; though faithful, only part of his services were given the mission of the W. M. A., and various obstacles arose. The Trustees deeming it best, officially gave back the station to

the General Board in the spring of 1889, which action was approved by the Woman's Board, at the meeting in Harrisburg, in May, 1889. Persons best acquainted with the field recommended that a mission be opened in Berlin. Not finding a suitable person, one thoroughly acquainted with German, and with the United Brethren Church as well, an evangelist, and a practical business man, it was decided at the Board meeting in 1890, held in Summit Street Church, Dayton, Ohio, that the \$2,300 gathered for a chapel in Germany be kept for that purpose, and that we continue to keep a fund for the German work, and that this fund be left to the disposal of the Trustees as to where it shall be appropriated.

At the Board meeting of 1891, it was decided to secure, if possible, the services of Mrs. Justina Lorenz Stevens to open work in Berlin. Mrs. Stevens had other plans, and the recommendations were not carried out. At the Board meeting of 1892 it was decided that the work must be carried on through the Parent Board. The Trustees were therefore authorized to offer to that Board the money on hand for building a chapel in Weimar, and to appropriate \$200 for this year for the support of the pastor. The offer was accepted.

After years of persistent effort to invest the funds collected for a chapel for Germany, at the Board meeting held at Westfield, Illinois, May, 1895, the following report was presented:

WHEREAS, We still have the German Chapel Fund intact; and, Whereas, The conditions now at Weimar, Germany, as reported by Bishop J. W. Hott, are favorable for the permanent establishment of a church there,—there being a membership of forty-eight, who have purchased a desirable lot and wish to build a house of worship,—



WEIMAR CHAPEL, GERMANY.

and, Whereas, In response to inquiry of our Board of Trustees, the Home, Frontier, and Foreign Missionary Society has made the following communication: "Having received from the Executive Committee of the Woman's Missionary Association a proposition with regard to the German Chapel Fund, and having fully investigated the circumstances in which this fund was secured, and also the present condition of the church at Weimar, we recommend that they pay the said fund to the church at Weimar, and that they be relieved from any further responsibility in the matter. Therefore,

*Resolved*, That the treasurer be authorized to pay over to the treasurer of the Home, Frontier, and Foreign Missionary Society the German Chapel Fund, upon receiving notification that the money is needed, and assurance that we are exempt from further responsibility.

Explanations and discussions followed the reading of this report, and it was adopted, thus closing our work in Germany. A brick church was erected at Weimar, and was dedicated in July, 1896.

We find the following in the *Evangel* of December, 1896: "Through the kindness of Rev. H. Barkemeyer we have just come into possession of a fine photograph of the new United Brethren chapel in Weimar, Germany, of which he is pastor. We are pleased with its substantial appearance. In Germany the authorities prescribe the quality of the material, brick or stone, the height of buildings, thickness of walls, number of stairs, doors, etc., hence the cost is often greater than in America, where frame chapels are allowable. Weimar is a city of sixteen thousand inhabitants. The poets Goethe and Schiller, who once were numbered among its busy inhabitants, have made the city historic, perchance immortal."

The *Search Light* says: "During the past year our Woman's Missionary Association paid toward the erection of

this chapel the sum of \$2,703.08. Our people in Germany are deeply grateful to our good women for this generous benefaction," and the *Evangel* adds: "The Woman's Missionary Association feels richer far for having the money raised for this object put into so noble a structure for our beloved friends in this city on the Ilm."

#### PORTLAND.

##### *Chinese Mission.*

FROM the beginning of our organization, the Chinese in our own country enlisted the sympathy of our women. The bishops, from time to time, as they visited the Western Coast, spoke of the utter neglect to give these people the gospel. Our ministers' wives on the coast asked frequently that we supply means for reaching these people; but for want of money and faith, years passed by with only talk and resolutions. Bishop Castle, by articles in the papers and by personal letters, awakened such an interest that, at the annual meeting at Western, Iowa, in May, 1881, the Board passed the resolution: "That we request the Trustees to open a school for the Chinese on the Pacific Coast as soon as practicable." Letters were written to Bishop Castle, asking him to suggest a place. He visited San Francisco, and Portland, Oregon, as he could, consistently with his duties, and found a great many Chinese at both places who needed the gospel.

In Portland, Oregon, a Christian Chinaman by the name of Moy Ling had gathered his countrymen together and held a night school for six years. They had some school-furniture, and paid for their fuel, light, and room-rent. They were taught in classes of from three to five, by voluntary teachers as

they could be enlisted. The school grew to such proportions that Moy Ling wanted some church to take hold of it. This came to Bishop Castle's notice, and he began to negotiate for it. Nothing very satisfactory could be arranged until a teacher could be secured. The school numbered from twenty to thirty. Moy Ling wrote a very intelligent letter, expressing great pleasure in the prospect of our control of the school. To have a school organized was unexpected, and we thought it too good to be true. But upon further inquiry we were convinced that this was the answer to our prayers, and decided to take the school, in October, 1882. After much thought and prayer we appointed Mrs. Ellen Sickafoose, of Buchanan, Michigan, to take charge of the mission, November 15, 1882.

Mrs. Sickafoose took charge of the school, July 16, 1883, with twenty pupils. At the end of the first quarter there were fifty-eight pupils and seven teachers enrolled; at the close of the second, one hundred and thirty pupils and thirteen teachers; and at the close of the third, one hundred and fifty-seven pupils and twelve teachers, showing a steady increase. They contributed, themselves, for the support of the school, first quarter, eighty-three dollars; second quarter, one hundred and fifty-one dollars; third quarter, one hundred and seventy-three dollars, making the whole amount contributed four hundred and seven dollars. Moy Ling, who began and carried forward the school for some time, was a most faithful helper. He gave all the furniture, consisting of an organ, tables, seats, chairs, clock, stove, lamps, and books, to the Association. The school was held every evening in the week, except Saturday, from

7:30 to 9:30. A building was rented in a good location; but with the growth of the school the rooms were much crowded, and there was soon a pressing need of a better building.

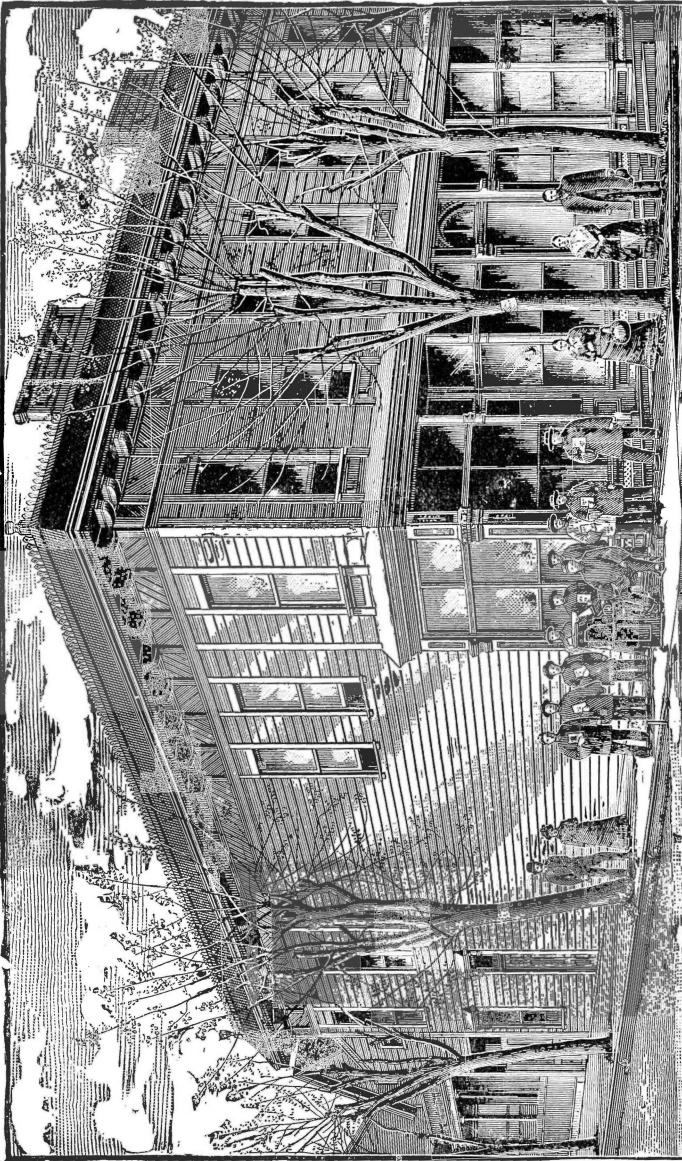
By the time of the Board meeting in 1884, the school had grown to such proportions that the services of Rev. Mr. Sickafoose were needed. At this time we also learned that our school was liable to be interrupted by the sale of the property, and began a subscription for the purchase of a building, estimating the cost of one suitable for residence and school at eight thousand dollars. At the decennial meeting at First Church, Dayton, Ohio, in May, 1885, at a solemn, beautiful service, thank-offerings were made for this building which amounted to five hundred and eighty dollars. The first year two thousand five hundred and thirty-six dollars and ninety cents were secured. The unpaid amount was apportioned to the branch societies. It was expected that the whole amount would be in the treasury by the Board meeting in 1886; but because of a failure in some of the societies to raise their apportionment, the full amount was not paid until December, 1886.

During the first five years of our mission work in Portland, Oregon, great prosperity attended it. More than fifty had professed faith in Christ and were living exemplary lives.

As we had hoped from the beginning to be able to extend our work into China, either through these converts or by eventually opening a mission there; and as the "boys" returning to China are beginning to feel the need of a church-home; and as leave of absence, to visit his native land, had been granted Moy Ling; to use his experience and knowledge, the Board, in 1888, upon the ur-

gent recommendation of Mrs. Sickafoose, who was at the meeting, decided to open

sion if it were deemed advisable so to do. In 1890 it was reported that the school



CHINESE MISSION, PORTLAND, OREGON.

a mission in China, and to send out Rev. Mr. Sickafoose with Moy Ling. They were authorized to locate a mis-

sion had gone on without interruption. The attendance was diminished somewhat because of the decrease in the number



of Chinese in the city. The enrollment for 1890 was eighty, with average attendance of thirty; number of communicants, sixty-four.

The mission was visited in the fall of 1890 by the corresponding secretary, Mrs. L. R. Keister. In July, 1891, Rev. George Sickafoose resigned his position in the school to enter the active ministry. Mrs. Sickafoose and Moy Ling continued the school. Mrs. Sickafoose, who had been superintendent for ten years, was reelected for one year; but her health, which had long been poor, steadily declined, and she offered her resignation, to take effect October 1, 1893. It was accepted, and upon very high recommendations, Mrs. Mary E. Henkle, of Philomath, Oregon, was appointed to the vacancy, with Rev. Moy Ling continued as interpreter and assistant. Mrs. Henkle entered upon her work at once, and reported the boys well contented and all doing good work. Enrollment, sixty.

Mrs. M. E. Henkle, with Moy Ling as interpreter, continued the school at Portland. Mrs. Henkle was not satisfied to have teachers who were not Christians; so she employed none but Christians. A free class was opened.

The missions in Portland, under control of various denominations, held union meetings. The first was held at our mission.

Charlie Moy, a member of the mission, died. He had been a Christian for four years, and was very faithful to all of his duties, and was never absent from school or religious services when in the city.

An extract from one of Mrs. Henkle's letters: "I believe the work among the Chinese on the Coast grows more difficult year by year. Of course, just as thorough work may be done, but we can-

not reach the numbers as formerly. The restricted laws close our ports to all newcomers, while many of our older students drift to other cities."

Her work among the women was very encouraging. She found a cordial welcome to the homes wherever she went. She gave them lessons in English and taught them how to take better care of their children.

During the year 1895 ten young men were converted and eight received baptism. We find this in the annual report of the Corresponding Secretary a year later: "The mission had a year of faithful work from the superintendent, Mrs. M. E. Henkle, and from Rev. Moy Ling. The membership of the school was not large, partly owing to business depression and to the remoteness of the mission from Chinese quarters. It was a question with the management there whether it would not be wise to move the school nearer Chinatown, to which the Trustees consented. The school was changed to a more suitable location."

Late in the year of 1895 Bishop Weaver and wife visited the mission, and also Mrs. L. K. Miller, our president. Mrs. Henkle says, "Our boys will never forget the little lady from the East, and often inquire about her."

Mrs. Henkle made this brief summary: "During the years our mission has been operating in Portland, about one thousand young men have been in attendance at our school. Our records show that about one in ten have become Christians."

As was recommended, a hall was rented, and the mission school moved nearer Chinatown. While a fair number of boys attended the school, yet the result was not what the Trustees and the superintendent had expected. The

amount received for tuition and rents was about the same, but the expenditures had been greater, because the hall formerly used had remained unrented, while a rent of \$112 had to be paid for the hall used.

At this time Mrs. Henkle, by the advice of her physician, sent in her resignation, which was accepted. The Trustees were confronted with the problem of the further continuance of the school. At the Board meeting, held at Westerville, in 1898, the Committee on Portland Work recommended the following:

"On account of the changed conditions and the resignation of Mrs. M. E. Henkle, the distance of the mission from Chinatown, the failure to secure the hoped for results by moving to a more suitable location, that the school at Portland be suspended for the present, and that our property be disposed of as soon as the Trustees deem advisable, the proceeds to be used for our work in China; that we heartily appreciate Mrs. Henkle's labor of love among this people, and also that of Moy Ling and wife, and pray that Heaven's blessing may ever rest upon them, and the Master, in his own good time, will reveal the results."

This is what Mrs. Henkle says of Moy Ling: "Moy Ling has been faithful and earnest, and has sustained every effort to advance the interest of the school. His long fidelity and self-sacrificing interest in this work are worthy of special mention, and he should be remembered often by us when we are alone with God."

The property still pays some rental, and is being held until at least a fair price can be realized.

### *The Church.*

Through the advice of Bishop Hott, the Board at Decatur, Illinois, May, 1891, decided, as special home work, to help the Oregon Conference to church property in Portland, Oregon, and agreed to raise \$3,000 for that purpose, and to contribute to pastor's salary for five years, Oregon Conference to appoint the pastor and erect the building. The conference appointed a committee to locate the mission. November 13, an organization was effected with twenty-six members. A hall was rented, and services held. Some time later, a lot was secured, and in the spring of 1892 the work of building a church was begun.

In 1894 the church-building was finished, at a cost of \$5,000, and transferred to the W. M. A. With the addition of six hundred dollars, the church was furnished, heated by furnace, and lighted with electricity. On November 18 it was dedicated. The church has made a slow but steady growth. It was visited by our president, who made every effort to encourage the work. After the resignation of Rev. C. C. Bell, Rev. Elmer E. Fix, who had returned from China, was appointed to fill the vacancy. He said: "When we arrived here, the outlook was quite gloomy. The great lack of financial strength in the church is sorely felt."

He reorganized the Y. P. S. C. E. and organized a successful Junior society and United Boys' Brigade of America, to keep the boys from the bad street-influences at night. The city papers spoke highly of this work. During his pastorate the mortgage was paid, making the church entirely unencumbered, though it was still necessary to pay toward the salary of the pastor.

Through the faithful labors of Rev. Mr. Fix and wife the church took upon itself the obligation of raising \$150 towards the pastor's salary. This, with the appropriation from the Woman's Missionary Association, made the pas-

it about held its membership, paid current expenses, but was not able to pay towards pastor's salary, as was hoped.

Accordingly, at the Board meeting, held at Fort Wayne, Indiana, May, 1899, the committee brought in the fol-



U. B. CHURCH, PORTLAND, OREGON.

tor's salary complete. On account of illness, Mr. Fix was obliged to take a vacation of three months. Soon after, he sent in his resignation, which was accepted.

During the year that the church was under the supervision of the Association,

lowing report, which was carried by a full rising vote:

"Since it is believed that the welfare of our Portland church will be better secured by placing it in the same relation to the general Church as the other Coast churches, as was the original in-

tent when the Portland church was projected, it was decided to adopt the recommendation of the Corresponding Secretary that our church property in East Portland be deeded to the Trustees of the local United Brethren Church in Portland, Oregon Conference; that we agree to pay toward the pastor's salary \$300 for 1899 and \$200 for 1900, when our financial connection shall cease."

The latter amount was changed to \$300 at the request of the bishop and presiding elder of Oregon Conference, which sum we also paid in 1901.

#### CHINA.

THE visit of Mr. Sickafoose and Moy Ling to China, as recommended in 1898, was deferred one year. It was decided to send missionaries with them to remain with the mission when located. The perfecting of plans and appointment of missionaries was left with the trustees. Inquiry was made concerning the qualifications of a lady at the training school in Chicago. A reply was received without her knowledge, giving most favorable recommendations. At the same time a letter was received from a committee of Western College students, stating that they desired to contribute to the support of one of the graduates of the college in a foreign mission field, and had a subscription of more than \$400. They had elected as their representative the same lady of whom we had inquired. They further wished to know on what conditions they could work through our Association.

We answered that we should be glad to have them work through our Association, we being responsible for the additional amount necessary, and they being responsible for the collection of the money. Then we wrote asking the lady

of her call to the work, her willingness to go for our Association, and inquiry about company. To this we received word indicating her willingness to go, either alone or with another lady. She wrote:

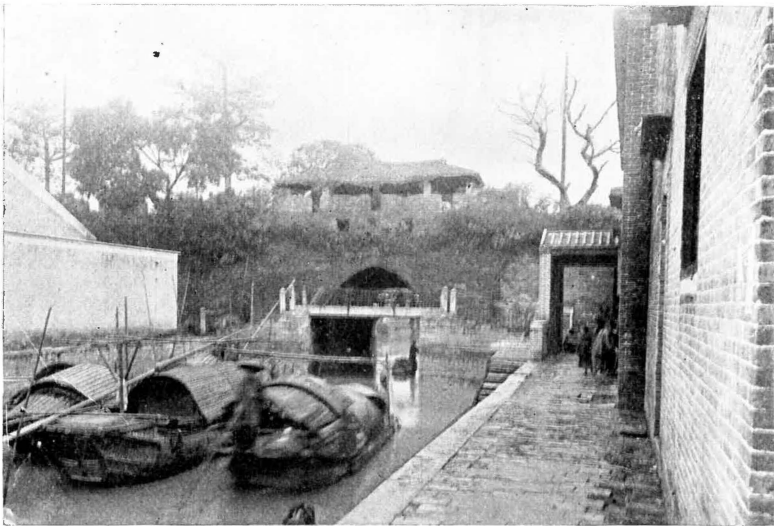
"I am sure the Lord has called me to work in his vineyard wherever he may appoint my lot. My work among the Chinese here has quickened a desire I have had for years to help on his work in Asia. For the past few weeks I have been led to pray that if the Lord wanted me to go to another land than this, that he would open up the way and prepare the heart of my mother to let me go. When asked if I would represent Western College in a foreign land, the way seemed opening, and I answered, The Lord willing, I will go wherever you want me. I am very glad I can go out under the direction of your Association."

Considering all these facts, the three parties, Trustees, Western College students, and the lady, without any communication, all led to the same end, what could we do but acknowledge that God was planning for us, and with the acceptance of our proposition by both parties, appoint Miss Austia Patterson as superintendent of our mission in China?

Miss Lillie Shaffner, under appointment to Africa, had expressed a preference for China, and at her request we gave her the privilege of changing. After considering the matter prayerfully, she accepted the place to go with Miss Patterson. Miss Shaffner had almost completed a course of study in Lebanon Valley College. She had had a varied experience in hospital and W. C. T. U. work and had succeeded well in organizing in our Association.

With the sympathy and prayers of the Church, they sailed with Mr. Sickafoose and Moy Ling, October 4, 1889, and landed at Hong-Kong October 31. The ladies remained there a few weeks, visiting missions and making the acquaintance of the missionaries, while Mr. Sickafoose and Moy Ling went to Canton. By the advice of missionaries of experience, it was decided to locate in the city of Canton, the metropolis of Southern China. The protection of life

language, and, in addition, superintended a Sunday school among the English and American children of commercial residents who were hitherto neglected. She also visited, weekly, two schools for girls taught by native Christian women educated in other missions, one in Canton and one on Honam. The interest in her Sunday school greatly exceeded her expectations. Miss Patterson soon mastered the language sufficiently to do house-to-house visitation, with the aid of



PORTION OF CANTON WALL, CHINA.

and property, and the facilities for the acquisition of the language afforded here made it especially desirable.

Miss Shaffner returned to America in October, 1890, on account of ill health. Rev. Moy Ling remained a few months longer, and then Miss Patterson was alone. With a courage and heroism few possess, born of her deep conviction of God's call to her work in that land, she cheerfully gave herself to the work before her. She began at once acquiring the

a Bible woman. Dr. and Mrs. Kerr, of the Presbyterian mission, invited her to board with them, which offer she gladly accepted, where she was among friends and at home.

In 1891 the Board secured the services of Dr. S. Lovina Halverson as medical missionary. She sailed from San Francisco November 28, and arrived at Canton December 24, and entered at once upon the study of the language.

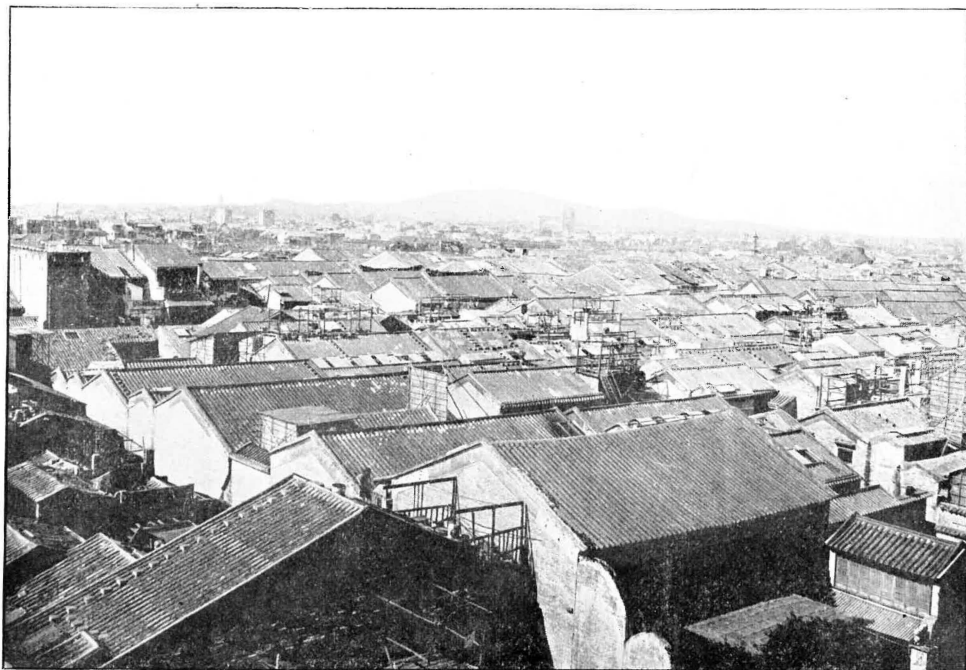
Miss Patterson rented a double native

house, making some changes for comfort and setting apart a room for a chapel. The location was in a part of the city where no mission work was done, and where there was no medical dispensary.

In May, 1892, they went, on invitation, to the Presbyterian Hospital to occupy the rooms made vacant by the return to America of Dr. and Mrs. Kerr. Dr.

At the solicitation of Miss Patterson and Dr. Halverson, Dr. Regina Bigler was appointed to China in 1892. She sailed from San Francisco November 16, and reached Canton in December, and entered upon the study of the language, giving her strength to it.

Dr. Halverson, after a year of study, had sufficient command of the language to begin dispensary work and give medi-



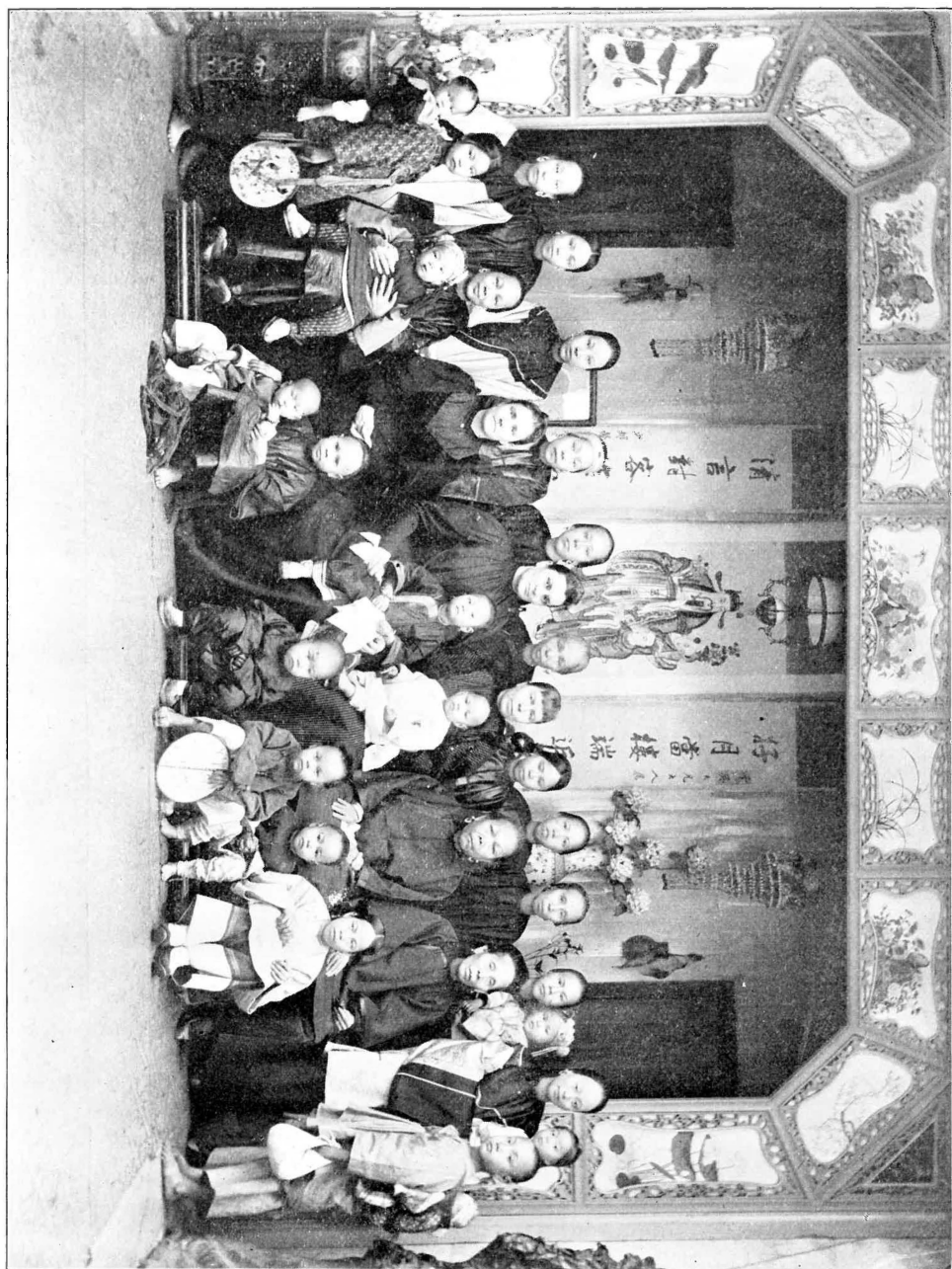
VIEW OF HONAM, CHINA.

Halverson thus had a fine opportunity to obtain valuable knowledge of the special diseases of the Chinese, to observe and assist at surgical operations, as well as to be helpful to the physicians in the hospital, and care for sick missionaries. Here they pursued their study and superintended their schools as before, with cheerful and good sanitary surroundings.

cal attendance. She secured the services of a Chinese woman who had spent five years at the hospital, (three years as a student and two as medical assistant,) and was also fitted to do the work of a Bible woman.

Miss Patterson had, to 1893, three schools taught by native Christian women, with an enrollment of seventy-two.





MISSIONARIES AND FRIENDS, CHINA.

When Dr. Bigler went out, the plan was to establish a home for children at Macao, a healthful seacoast city, but finding this impracticable, they decided to have all at Canton, where there is great need of such work as we propose to do.

In the spring of 1893 the Board appointed Rev. and Mrs. E. E. Fix, graduates of Western College and Union Biblical Seminary, to China, who sailed from San Francisco October 10, 1893, and reached Canton November 8, and at once began the study of the language.

Dr. Bigler took her teacher as medical assistant. He had studied under Dr. Kerr, of the Presbyterian Board. This enabled her to superintend a department in dispensary for men.

Dr. Halverson continued in medical treatment and dispensary work at the hospital. After the removal to Honam, she opened a dispensary there, where two days each week were spent in dispensing and in talking to the women and children. A Sabbath meeting was opened, and it was found that more women came to hear the gospel than to receive medical attention.

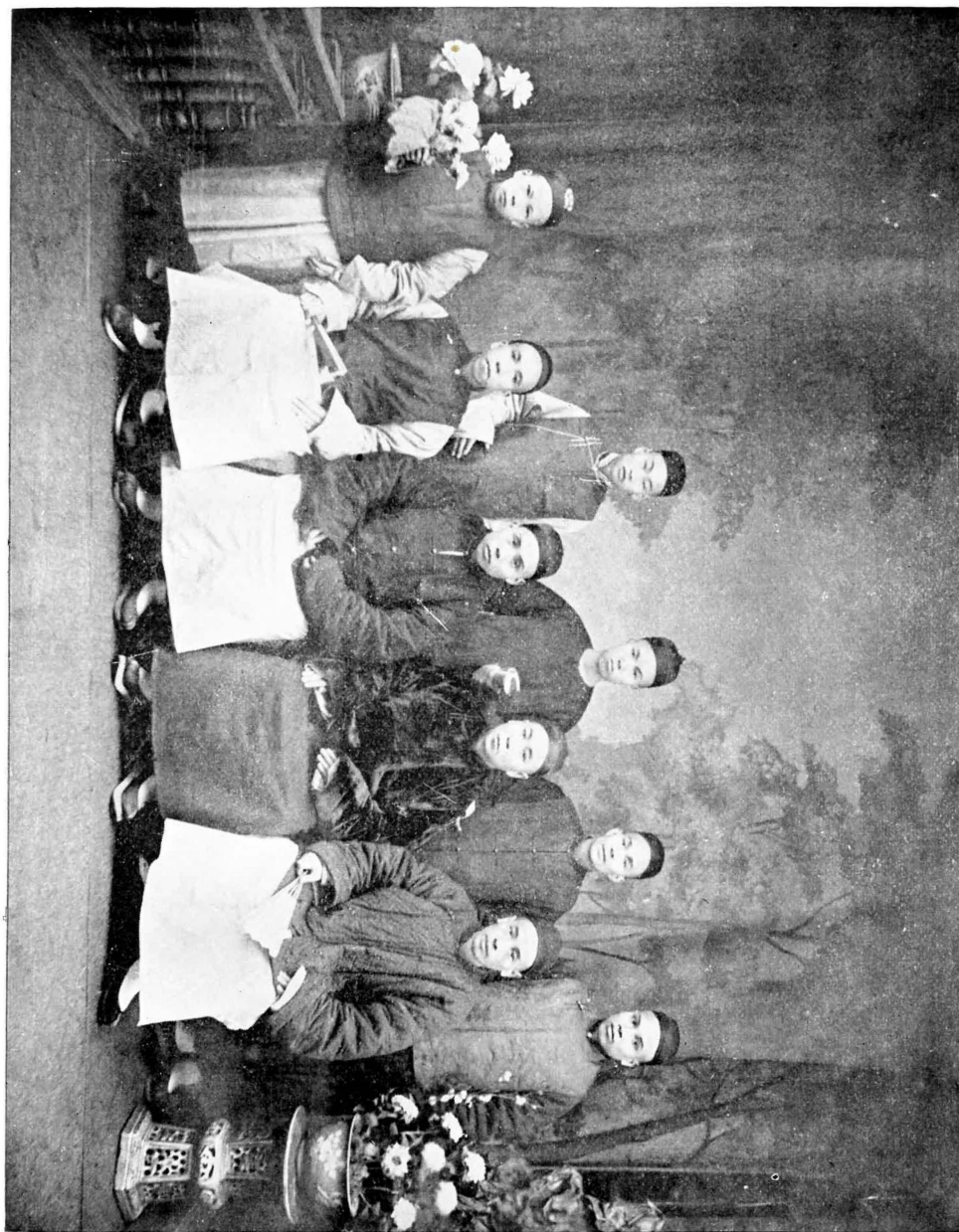
In one of Miss Patterson's reports is the following: "At the close of each day, from about four to five o'clock, hundreds of women and girls pass our door on their way home from the shops where they have been beating raw silk or assorting tea leaves, and all that is necessary to obtain an audience of a street full is to stand in our door and talk. If rude men come along and disturb us, all that is necessary is to step back and close the door. The crowd then moves on, and in a few minutes I open the door and soon again have an audience of eager, hungry, worn-looking women."

In 1894 our missionaries were subject-

ed to crucial experiences. Bubonic plague had been raging in Canton among the natives, and tens of thousands had died from it. The people were intensely excited by the disease, and by placards posted by the vicious, falsely charging foreigners with administering poisonous drugs to Chinese patients, hastening death, then using their brains, eyes, etc., for medicinal purposes. June 11, our missionaries gave a cup of tea to a famishing, apparently dying man who lay on their door-step, after which Dr. Halverson started to help him to the native hospital-boat, when a mob attacked her, beat her cruelly with fists and stones, and dragged her through the streets, vowing they would kill her. At length, after being drenched with filthy water, and wading through a pond, she was rescued by Captain Barton, an officer, who saw her from the custom-house terrace. Dr. Bigler, anxious because of the long absence of Dr. Halverson, went in search of her, encountered the sullen, defeated mob, was pursued by stones and driven into a blind alley, where escape was almost impossible, when a Christian Chinaman and his wife ran out to learn the meaning of the mob, recognized her, took her into their house, which then received a shower of stones. And so the salvation of both that day was alike of the Lord, whose appointed messengers, as is always the case, were just in time to bring deliverance.

The chapel at Canton was formally opened May 15, 1895, and was named "Preaching Gospel Hall." It is opened for preaching, reading, or conversation every day excepting Saturday. Bible study and preaching services are held every Sabbath, and a weekly prayer-meeting was held on Wednesday for women and on Saturday for men.

NATIVE WORKERS, CHINA.

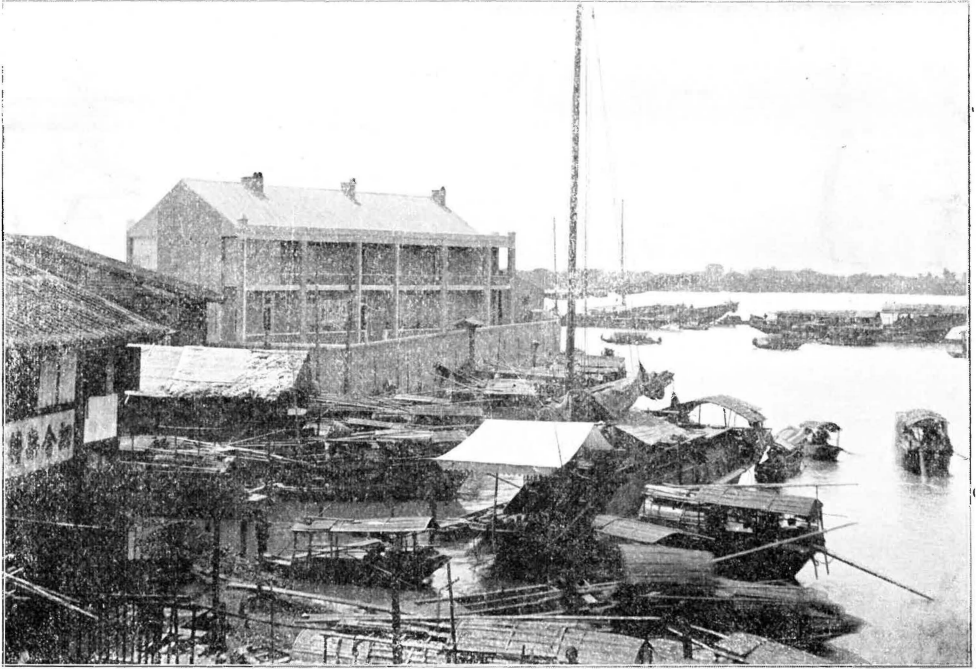


After much investigation, a location for mission property was chosen and bought in sections, as it could be obtained.

Miss Austia Patterson returned to America, in 1894, for rest, and Rev. and Mrs. Fix in 1895, on account of the ill health of Mrs. Fix, thus leaving the work in the hands of the two doctors. Miss

velous, the largest record being over twenty thousand in one year. When we remember that this treatment was given by the two doctors in person, and that to each person the story of the cross was told, we can realize the reward that must come to the medical missionary.

Dr. Shumaker, while giving all possible assistance to Dr. Bigler, and much



BETH-EDEN, CHINA.

Patterson returned in 1896, thus relieving the overworked doctors.

In 1897 Dr. H. K. Shumaker, who came from the Reformed Church, and is a classical and medical graduate with high honors, was appointed to China. He sailed October 21, 1897. At the close of the year, Dr. S. L. Halverson, after five and a half years of service, returned to America for rest.

The dispensary work has been mar-

time to the language, was found so eminently fitted to superintend the building of Beth-Eden, which had been ordered built at the Board meeting at Lisbon, Iowa, in 1897, that Miss Patterson gladly let the burden fall from her shoulders to his.

Rev. and Mrs. E. B. Ward were appointed to China at the Board meeting of 1897, and were consecrated at the General Conference at Toledo, Iowa.



They spent three months in Portland, Oregon, in the study of the Chinese language, then sailed for China, arriving at Hong-Kong January 17, 1898.

pointed superintendent January 1, 1899.

October 25, 1898, Mrs. Ruth McCown Thomson, M. D., was appointed. Dr. Thomson had done some missionary



SCHOOL AND PART OF BETH EDEN, CHINA.

At the urgent request of Miss Patterson, she was relieved of the superintendency, and Dr. H. K. Shumaker was ap-

work in China, Japan, and India, and brought to us very high recommendations. She was in Canton, the guest

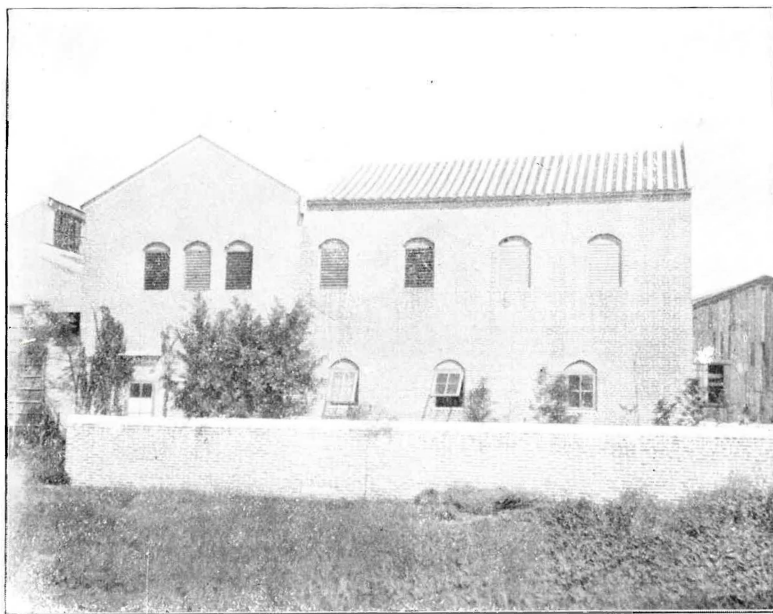


of Dr. Fulton, was notified of her appointment, a consecration service was held, conducted by Rev. E. B. Ward, and she entered at once upon her work.

Beth-Eden, begun in the spring of 1898, was completed January 14, 1899, and occupied immediately. It was a great satisfaction to find our first attempt at building in China so successful and proving such a restful place for our hardworked missionaries. Other

occupied in 1900. In addition to their medical work the doctors have given much time to classes in special Bible training. It has been decided that the dispensary may be opened only one day in the week, for men. Each man coming for medical treatment has the gospel personally presented.

Dr. Shumaker has given two hours a week to lectures before the senior class of the Canton Medical School.



BOARDING SCHOOL, CHINA.

missions say it costs the life of one missionary to build a house in China.

By reason of the severe labors incident to the completion of Beth-Eden, Dr. Shumaker was granted a vacation in February, 1899, a part of which he spent in Hong-Kong, with a week in Japan.

It was decided to build a boarding-school for women and girls, to be within the walled portion of Beth-Eden for protection. This was completed and oc-

Country work was opened in 1897 at San Tong, a city with a population of ten thousand, about thirty miles east of Honam. A house was rented and a building secured on a good street in a good part of the city. It was put in repair, and arranged with a good chapel-room, with three rooms in the rear for pastor's use. As first fruits of this work, two men destroyed their idols and joined the Church.

The pastor, with an assistant, visited twenty-four villages outside of San Tong. During the year 1899 two hundred villages were visited and about one thousand books sold.

Miss Patterson has conducted a school for women in special Bible work. These women do evangelistic work without remuneration. A special old ladies' class meets regularly. There is a class for

months of continuous service, the longest time spent in China by any of our missionaries, returned to America for a much-needed rest, reaching Dayton April 7, 1900, in time to attend the Miami Branch meeting and the Ecumenical Conference of Missions, held in New York City.

During the summer of 1899 a conference, with thirty representatives from



INTERIOR OF THE CHAPEL, SIU LAM, CHINA.

men for the study of "Pilgrim's Progress."

The expense of maintaining a free dispensary, excepting the salary of medical missionary, has been more than met by fees received from outside patients.

The country work is very encouraging. New towns are constantly being visited by the missionaries with a view to extending the work.

Dr. Bigler, medical missionary to China, after seven years and three

the various boards in Canton, with the United States consul, and a similar conference of women with thirteen representatives, were held in Beth-Eden. Dr. Shumaker and Mrs. Ward gave the leading papers.

Christmas exercises at Beth-Eden were attended by about four hundred Chinese.

It was decided to purchase the location where we have had our street chapel and to remodel it to suit the

needs. The purchase includes ground, a substantial double dwelling, and an adjoining shop, with streets on two sides. This improvement was effected at the same time the boarding-school was being built, and without closing the chapel and dispensary work.

A Bible woman has been employed at San Tong. At Kwong Li, a place of forty thousand population, eighty-five miles west of Canton, a chapel was rented and dedicated. Siu Lam, a city with a population of fifty thousand, fifty miles south of Canton, was opened. This place, with Tai Lam, are together equal to Honam in population.

A church benevolent committee was appointed at Canton, consisting of three foreigners and two natives, looking toward self-support. Subscriptions are received for pastor's salary from native members.

All realized the gravity of the situation in northern China, caused by the dreadful "Boxer" movement, and, in view of the continued reports of a possible general uprising that might seriously affect our mission, and, not wishing our missionaries to run any risk, and because of the condition of affairs that all missionary work had been brought to a standstill, our Trustees cabled our mission, urging great watchfulness.

Rev. and Mrs. E. B. Ward were recalled from the country work, and on June 26, 1900, the American consul ordered all the women of the missionary force to leave for Hong-Kong, which they did.

Dr. Shumaker remained with the mission in Canton during the trouble, and superintended the building, enlarging the gate-keeper's lodge to furnish room for the superintendent, thus leav-

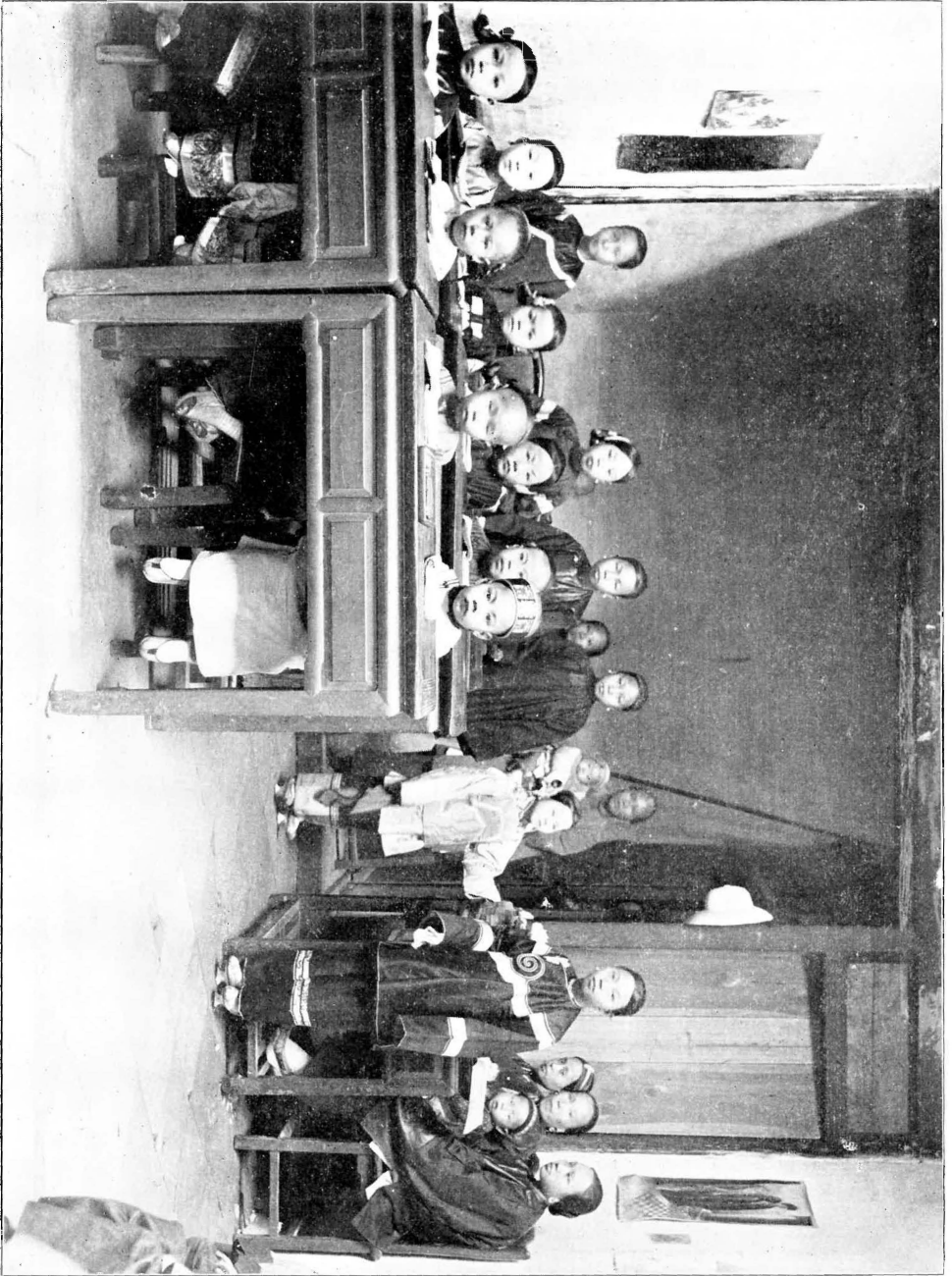
ing more room in Beth-Eden for other missionaries coming out.

A letter was received from Robert M. McWade, United States Consul, giving assurance of the viceroy of added protection to the lives and property of the missionaries and their converts.

A letter was received in September, 1900, from Dr. Shumaker containing a copy of papers whereby Sit Meng Cook, a Chinese merchant of Canton, gave \$500, United States currency, to be used in the erection of the Women's and Girls' Boarding School in memory of his daughter, Sit Meng Ku, providing that a hall in the building be known as Sit Meng Ku Memorial Hall, and that a picture of her be kept on the wall of the hall. Dr. Shumaker said that about a year ago this daughter was injured by an explosion, and that Dr. Bigler attended her. Mr. Cook desired to devote her dower to some benevolent work in memory of her. Being a resident of Honam, and acquainted with our mission there, he gave our mission the care of this fund. He is a strong supporter of Christian missions because of the intellectual and moral benefits that flow from them. A letter of appreciation of this gift was sent to Mr. Cook, with the prayer that it might result in spiritual enlightenment to him.

In view of the extra expenses incurred by our missionaries in China in the matter of living at Hong-Kong, it was voted that they should be reimbursed for all extra living expenses.

Dr. Thomson, feeling the need of bringing her little boy to America, decided to take advantage of the interruption of the work because of the troubles in China, and sailed, September 26, for the United States. After reaching



GIRLS' SCHOOL, CANTON, CHINA.

home, she found that her aged parents needed her attention and care, and she asked to be released from her obligation to the Board, which was granted.

Early in September, 1900, Mr. and Mrs. Ward and Miss Patterson returned to Canton, the United States Consul authorizing the reopening of our work. For some time the chapel had been opened daily for general services and the dispensary twice a week. The superintendent wrote: "At Canton it is quiet, but there is still disturbance in the country. The work is confined chiefly to teaching the native Christian force, and in language study. The present force of workers is sufficient for the work now, but others should be in training for the future."

The reports from the boarding-school, in charge of Miss Patterson, have been very satisfactory.

During 1901 the day-schools were successfully carried on. Some itinerating was done on Honam, outside of regular work. The chapel formerly used by the Scandinavian Mission was turned over to our mission.

In July Dr. Shumaker went to the out-station of Siu Lam, where he labored very successfully for the remainder of the year. Bargain money has been paid for land at Siu Lam.

Rev. E. B. Ward continued the oversight of San Tong and Kwong Li, making several trips to these stations, and doing some work in the surrounding country. We have to record the death of our faithful pastor at San Tong, Brother Ng, which occurred July 10, 1901.

Dr. Bigler returned to China early in the year, and resumed the medical work in Canton.

A daughter, Gladys, came to Rev. E. B. Ward and wife August 5.

February 4, 1902, occurred the marriage of H. K. Shumaker and Austia Patterson, at the consulate, in the presence of the United States Consul and most of the missionaries, Rev. E. B. Ward performing the ceremony.

Early in 1902 it was decided to do away with the superintendency, Dr. Shumaker resigning, and E. B. Ward was appointed treasurer, with residence as heretofore in Canton.

Owen S. Townsend, M. D., of Lushton, Nebraska, was appointed medical missionary to China December 17, 1901, and was consecrated the 19th, in the Union Biblical Seminary chapel. He sailed from San Francisco February 7, 1902, landed in China March 8, and became a member of the Canton Mission.

#### THE PHILIPPINES.

It seemed as the Association neared the close of the first quarter of a century of work, that it would be fitting to signalize the opening of the new quarter of a century by taking up work in a new field, as a memorial of the Silver Anniversary Year.

At the Board meeting, held in Dayton, Ohio, First United Brethren Church May, 1900, the committee appointed recommended, and the Board adopted, the establishment of a new mission in one of the following named fields, Porto Rico, the Philippines, or Japan, as the Trustees should decide after fully investigating the conditions and needs of these fields, and considering where most good might be accomplished, and where best God might be honored by our help.

Faithful investigation and correspondence was undertaken. After much



discussion and thought in the light of the best aid obtainable, the unanimous decision was reached, November 19, 1900, that the field for the new work be

ford B. Kurtz, Hygiene, Colorado, were appointed. They were ordained by Bishop Mills, and consecrated at the First United Brethren Church, Dayton,

NEAR VIEW OF VIGAN, P. I.



the Philippines. Calls were made for workers, with immediate response, and from among the candidates Rev. Edwin S. Eby, Elkhart, Indiana, and Rev. San-

ford B. Kurtz, Hygiene, Colorado, were appointed. They were ordained by Bishop Mills, and consecrated at the First United Brethren Church, Dayton, Ohio, February 10, and sailed from San Francisco February 19, arriving in Manila March 31, 1901. The term of service, salary, etc., were fixed the same as

in China, and the Manual as the method of operation. The two pioneer missionaries looked over the ground in and about

and a union of forces effected, to be known as "The Evangelical Union of the Philippine Islands." The territory



CARRIBOOS, P. I.

Manila to some extent. Almost immediately upon their arrival, a conference was held of the missionaries of the various boards represented in the islands

was divided, making the missions responsible for the evangelization of the inhabitants of their part.

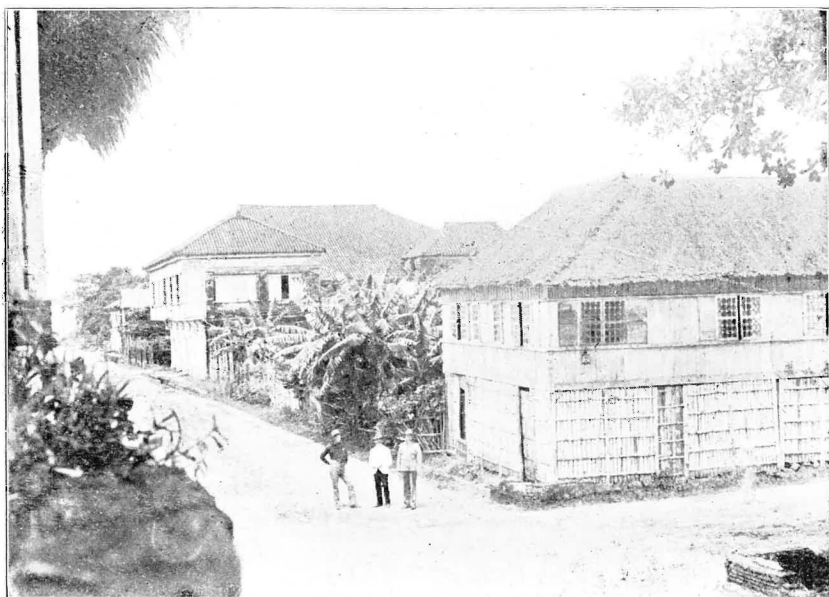
To our Church was given three of the

provinces of the northwest part of Luzon, Ilocos North, Ilocos South, and La Union, containing a population of 450,000, all speaking the Ilocano language.

Our missionaries proceeded at once to their allotted quarters, and, after care-

crated at the Board meeting at Hagerstown, Maryland, in May, sailed from San Francisco September 27, and arrived at Vigan, P. I., November 12.

The time until the conference of the Evangelical Union, in January, 1902, was spent in investigation of our po-



STREET SCENE IN VIGAN, P. I.

ful study of the field, settled at Vigan, in Ilocos South. From here they made various trips, studying the land and its people. They have also done considerable work among the soldiers and the native children, sold some Gospels, and studied Spanish.

After extended correspondence, April 25, 1901, Rev. L. O. Burtner and wife were appointed to superintend the work in the Philippines. They were conse-

sessions. One trip to Laoag was made by Messrs. Burtner and Kurtz. All of the missionaries removed to Manila to attend the conference. By its action, our mission received three additional provinces to the east, Abra, Lapanto, and Bontoc, with full privileges with the Methodists in Banguet, an important province, and in Manila, which it was decided should be open to all boards.

## WOMAN'S EVANGEL.

In the beginning of our work we used the *Religious Telescope* and the *Missionary Visitor* as our mediums of communication. At the Board meetings of 1879 and 1880, the question of a paper in the interest of our work was proposed, but, fearing debt, it was not undertaken. The demand by the workers became so imperative that, in 1881, at Western, Iowa, the Board adopted the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the books be opened for voluntary contributions, and that when, in the judgment of the Executive Committee, a sufficient amount be secured, and one thousand subscribers be obtained, the Executive Committee be authorized, in conjunction with a committee appointed by this body, to publish a paper or magazine in the interest of the Woman's Missionary Association of the United Brethren in Christ.

The movement was undertaken with such extreme caution because all felt that no money raised for missionary purposes should be used for a paper, and we were told by the brethren that it would not pay for itself. A sixteen-page monthly, with home, foreign, and children's departments, at seventy-five cents per copy, was determined upon.

Early in December the first number of the *Woman's Evangel* was issued, Mrs. L. R. Keister editor, bearing date, January, 1882, with a subscription list of twelve hundred. By the Board meeting it was seventeen hundred. From the beginning it has paid all the expense of publishing and of editorial service. The price was reduced to fifty cents in 1886, with such an increase in the subscription list as to promise a profit for the Association. It has proved one of the best agencies for extending and establishing our work.

Too much praise cannot be given to the many efficient *Evangel* solicitors

throughout the Association who have urged its claim and made their faithful canvasses with the revolving years. It has never lacked appreciative, enthusiastic friends, anxious to extend its circulation, seeking to make for it a place in all our church homes. In the course of years several special numbers have been issued.

After the death of our valued superintendent, Rev. R. N. West, of Bompeh Mission, Africa, September 22, 1894, the November *Evangel* of that year was devoted largely to tributes, historical sketches, reminiscences, his photograph, etc.

In 1896 the July-August issue was made educational, with a picture of the Seminary and grounds, the Rotifunk school building and grounds, and valuable contributions on various phases of education.

The July number of 1898 was made a memorial to our seven beloved missionaries massacred in Africa in May of that year. It contained photographs of all of them, a picture of Bethany Cottage, and quite a number of tributes written by friends who knew them and their worth.

"The Silver Anniversary Number" was printed in September, 1899, with a very choice cover, containing twenty-five tiny silver bells, designed by Miss Mary Marot. This, with photographs of the first Association officers, valuable communications, historic and in harmony with the silver anniversary idea, made it an exceedingly choice number.

In 1898 the Board ordered that illustrations be used regularly, and that the old, time-honored cover be replaced by one more modern in design, which was duly carried out.

The *Evangel* has constantly sought to

be the faithful exponent of the Woman's Missionary Association, and has ever been the repository of the valuable letters of our representatives in far-off mission fields.

## HOME WORK.

From the nine conferences represented in the first organization, a steady growth was shown year by year, until in 1888 a Branch society existed in every self-supporting conference, and in many of the missionary conferences.

Some organizing was done in the earlier years by Mrs. A. L. Billheimer, and, realizing the importance of this work, in 1888, Mrs. L. R. Keister, Corresponding secretary and editor of the *Evangel*, was made organizer, and Mrs. L. K. Miller was appointed associate editor and publisher.

The gathering of the children together began by the organization of the first Gleaners' Band, in Fostoria, Ohio, by Mrs. Macklin, in 1879.

In 1884, through the courtesy of the United Brethren Publishing House, the officers entered the present office.

In 1885 the Board provided for monthly programs in the *Evangel*.

In 1886 a children's department was suggested, which led to the programs for the Gleaners.

In 1888 Mesdames Miller and Keister attended the General Conference of Missions, in London, England, June 9 to 19.

In 1889 special work among the young people was begun, and the Teachers' Fund opened, of which Mrs. Bertha Gerlaugh was the first secretary, succeeded by Miss Marie Shank.

In 1892 the General Treasurer's book-keeping was turned over to the office.

In 1893 the General Conference

granted to the Association the last Sunday in September of each year for special service, to be known as Woman's Day.

The same year Mrs. L. R. Keister resigned as Corresponding Secretary and editor of the *Evangel*, by reason of marriage. She was continued as first vice-president and editorial correspondent, and Mrs. B. F. Witt, a trustee, was elected corresponding and recording secretary.

In 1894 word was received of the death of Mary M. Mair, who had done such faithful work in Africa.

A Manual was issued the same year for the use of missions and missionary candidates, with rules for organization and government of missions.

In 1897 Mrs. L. O. Miller was made recording secretary.

In 1898 the Board passed a resolution that a memorial service be arranged in honor of our missionaries so cruelly massacred. June 26, 1898, was set apart by the entire Church for a special service. A memorial service, it was agreed, should be conducted at each Board meeting thereafter.

A special offering to India was made in 1900.

From May, 1899, to May, 1900, was designated as Silver Anniversary Year, the Association having reached its twenty-fifth anniversary. A special offering was taken, and special service was held at the Board meeting; the offering was set apart to mark the quarter of a century, for a church in Africa, a country home in China, and the opening of new work.

April 21 to 27, 1900, the Ecumenical Conference, held in New York City, was attended by Mesdames L. K. Miller, Harford, Witt, L. O. Miller, and the two





PUPILS IN BOARDING SCHOOL, CHINA.

missionaries, Miss Greenendyke and Dr. Bigler.

Our returned missionaries, while on furlough, have spent much time in field work, which has been marked with great success, both in creating enthusiasm along missionary lines and in increasing the treasury. By their efforts old societies have been revived and new ones organized.

It is a matter of congratulation that the people at home have been so generous in gifts and donations to the Association.

The meetings of the Trustees, which began with eight per year, have increased to thirty-five for the year ending May, 1902.

#### SUMMARY, 1901.

*China, Canton Mission.*—American missionaries in the field, 5; ordained ministers, 3; medical, 2; native workers, 19; fields, 4; appointments, 4; adherents, 248; communicants, 58; added during the year, 9; Sabbath schools, 2; teachers, 4; pupils, 105; day schools, 4; native teachers, 5; pupils, 142; cost of maintaining schools, \$229.87; local contributions, \$164.41.

*Woman's Training-School.*—Number enrolled, 19; cost, \$130.25; cost of building erected, \$1,275.56; special native contribution to building, \$500.

*Chapel and Dispensary.*—Cases treated at dispensary, 5,795; visits at homes, 305; total, 6,100; fees and gifts, \$233.33 (no fees charged at dispensary); cost of ground and chapel and dispensary, \$1,329.19.

*Cost of Country Work.*—San Tong, \$132.33; Kwong Li, \$91.25; Siu Lam,

\$227.79; property value at Canton, \$13,104.75.

*Africa, Bompeh Mission.*—American missionaries in the field, 11; at home, 3; total, 14; ordained ministers, 8; native workers, 11; fields of labor, 8; appointments, 117; number of preaching services held, 984; number attending said services, 37,819; Sabbath schools, 6; teachers and officers, 25; pupils, 284; day schools, 6; pupils, 260; money collected for missions, \$174.33; for buildings, \$628.04; for local expenses, \$37.80; total, \$840.17; total value of property, \$6,776.

#### GENERAL SUMMARY.

American missionaries in the field, 16; at home, 3; total, 19; ordained ministers, 11; medical missionaries, 3; native workers, 30; fields, 12; property valuation, \$19,880.75.

Number of Branches, 40; Locals, 476; membership, 7,893; Young Woman's Bands, 41; membership, 1,074; Children's Bands, 96; membership, 4,265; total membership, 13,232; total receipts for the year, \$22,201.29; total receipts since organization, \$311,920.65.

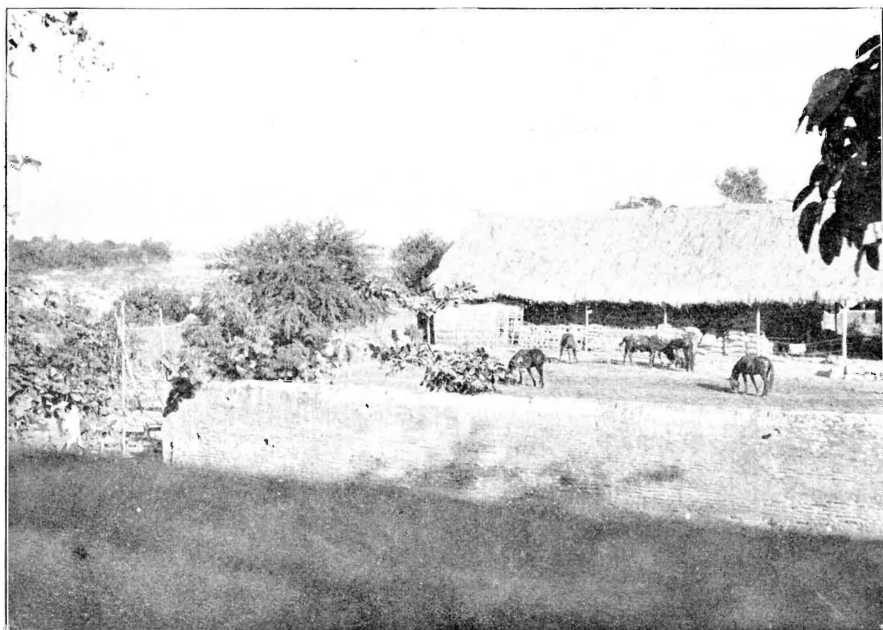
We cannot close these pages without urging upon all the tremendous responsibilities resting upon us as women and young people. Oh, the millions who have not yet heard the message! Oh, the multitudes of our women at home who are unawakened! We must work more, give more, pray more, until the Lord's own be redeemed.

MRS. L. R. HARFORD,

MRS. BENJ. MAROT,

MRS. B. F. WITT,

Pub. Com.



A FILIPINO HOUSE.

# Chronological Table.

DATE.	PLACE OF ANNUAL MEETING.	WORK COMMENCED.	RECEIPTS.
1875. Oct. 21.	Day on, Ohio, First Church.	Organization. President, Mrs. T. N. Sowers.	
1876. May 11.	Dayton, Ohio, First Church.	Support of school in Africa under General Board. Miss Emily Beeken appointed to Africa. Sailed November 16, "Pennsylvania."	\$458 50
1877. April 26.	Dayton, Ohio, Summit St. Church.	Two delegates appointed to General Conference, Mesdames Rike and Billheimer. Mrs. Billheimer employed as organizer. Mission opened at Rotifunk for Woman's Board.	325 74
1878. May 1.	Gallion, Ohio.	Address, Rev. Mr. Wolfe, returned missionary. Resignation of Miss Beeken on account of ill health. Appointment of Mrs. Mary M. Mair to Rotifunk, October 19.	1,391 18
1879. May 21.	Dayton, Ohio, First Church.	Addresses, Rev. D. Shuck, Mesdames E. M. Bay, A. L. Billheimer. Resignation of Mrs. Sowers. Election of Mrs. Sylvia Haywood, President. Mission house for Africa ordered. Mrs. Billheimer to collect funds for it. Bompeh Station, Africa, opened.	1,985 68
1880. May 19.	Fostoria, Ohio.	Annual address, Mrs. E. K. DeLong. One hundred acres of land leased at Rotifunk, Africa, for 99 years. Mission at Coburg, Germany, undertaken.	3,691 84
1881. May 11.	Western, Iowa.	Annual address, Mrs. A. Kiracofe, "She Hath Done What She Could." Association incorporated March 30, (see records, Columbus, Ohio). Board of Trustees created. Woman's Evangel ordered started. Mrs. L. R. Keister employed as corresponding secretary and editor, June 15. Death of Mrs. Sowers. Palli, Africa, opened.	3,679 03
1882. May 24.	Lebanon, Penn.	Annual address, Mrs. L. K. Miller, "The Work Before Us." The work of organizer added to the duties of corresponding secretary. Rev. and Mrs. R. N. West appointed to Africa; consecrated at Summit Street, Dayton, September; sailed October 2, bark "Liberia," arrived December 2. Chinese mission school, Portland, Oregon, opened; Mrs. M. E. Sickafoose appointed superintendent.	5,458 88
1883. May 16.	Westerville, Ohio.	Annual address, Mrs. B. Marot, "Our Duty." Office opened in U. B. Publishing House, July 9. Mrs. Sickafoose began work July 16. Chapel ordered built in Africa; cost, \$1,500. Mrs. Mair left Freetown, Africa, March 10; arrived in New York, April 17.	6,559 89
1884. May 16.	Hartsville, Ind.	Annual address, Mrs. L. D. Williams, "Our Onward March to Victory." Rev. George Sickafoose appointed superintendent at Portland, Oregon; ordered to select property.	8,241 21
1885. May 7.	Dayton, Ohio, First Church.	Annual address, Mrs. E. K. DeLong, "Religion and the Safeguards of Christianity." Celebration of decennial year. Thank-offering, \$585.10. Chinese mission property, Portland, Oregon, purchased February 23; cost, \$8,000.	10,072 32
1886. May 19.	Huntington, Ind.	Annual addresses, Rev. and Mrs. R. N. West, "Africa." Death of President, Mrs. Haywood, October 24. Rev. R. N. West and wife sailed from Freetown, February 4, on "Liberia," arrived in New York, March 20; sailed from New York, September 18, "Liberia," arrived in Freetown, November 11. One thousand dollars ordered secured for Africa for increased work.	12,054 72

DATE.	PLACE OF ANNUAL MEETING.	WORK COMMENCED.	RECEIPTS.
1887. May 20.	Westfield, Illinois.	Annual address, Mrs. L. A. Macklin, "Woman and Missions." Mrs. L. K. Miller elected president. "Mary Sower's Home for Girls," Rotifunk, Africa, built: cost, \$2,000. Rev. W. S. Sage and wife appointed to Africa; consecrated at Westfield, Illinois, May 22, 1887; sailed September 24, " <i>Liberia</i> ," arrived Freetown, October 29.	\$11,681 88
1888. May 17.	Toledo, Iowa.	Annual address, Mrs. L. K. Miller, "The Outlook." Mrs. L. K. Miller appointed associate editor and publisher of <i>Woman's Evangel</i> . Mesdames Miller and Keister sent as delegates to the World's Missionary Conference at London, England.	11,448 44
1889. May 8.	Harrisburg, Penn.	Annual address, Mrs. D. L. Rike, "Responsibility." Misses Frances Williams and Ellen Groenendyke appointed to Africa, Miss Williams consecrated at First Church, Dayton, July 7, Miss Groenendyke at Summit Street, October 13; both sailed October 16, " <i>Teutonic</i> " Boys' Home built and Aid Society formed at Rotifunk. Rev. G. A. Sickafoose and Moy Lings sailed for China, October 4, " <i>Abysinia</i> ," with appointed missionaries, Misses Australia Patterson and Lillie Shaffner. Miss Patterson consecrated at First Church, Dayton, July 7; Miss Shaffner at Harrisburg, Pa., May 10.	11,828 89
1890. May 21.	Dayton, Ohio, Summit St. Church.	Annual address, Mrs. J. H. Krieder, "Woman's Obligation to the Gospel." Teachers' Fund opened; Mrs. Bertha Gerlaugh appointed secretary. Bompeh and Masimera missions, Africa, opened. W. C. T. U. formed at Rotifunk. Rev. Jacob Miller and wife appointed to Africa, consecrated at Summit Street, Dayton, November 16, sailed November 20, " <i>Georgia</i> ," Rev. Sage and wife returned to America from Africa in October, also Miss Shaffner from China. German Chapel fund loaned.	14,504 23
1891. May 19.	Decatur, Illinois.	Annual address, Mrs. A. L. Billheimer, "One Shall Chase a Thousand." Assisted in opening church work at Portland, Oregon; lot purchased, 50x100 feet; cost, \$3,500. Rev. West and wife returned to America from Africa, March 31. Dr. Marietta Hatfield and Misses Elma Bittle and Ella Schenck, appointed to Africa. Dr. Hatfield consecrated at Decatur, Illinois, May 22; Miss Schenck at Lockington, Ohio, August 16; Miss Bittle at Lewisburg, Ohio, August 23. All sailed September 23, " <i>City of Chicago</i> ," Dr. Alice Harris employed at Rotifunk, Africa. Bishop E. B. Kephart held West African Conference. Dr. S. Lovina Halverson appointed to China, consecrated at Summit Street, Dayton, November 15, sailed November 26, " <i>Gaelic</i> ."	16,678 32
1892. May 11.	Baltimore, Md.	Annual address, Mrs. Lida M. West, "Our Obligations to the Heathen." Special service at Otterbein Church. Cover ordered for <i>Evangel</i> . Resignation of Mrs. Gerlaugh and appointment of Miss Marie Shank, secretary of Teachers' Fund. Death of Frances Williams, July 19; death of Elma Bittle, August 7. Rev. Isaac N. Cain and wife and Miss Lydia Thomas appointed to Africa, consecrated at Summit Street, September 25, and Rev. R. N. West and wife returned; all sailed October 1, " <i>Arizona</i> ." Return to America of Rev. Jacob Miller and wife, October. Rokon, Africa, opened. Dr. Regina M. Bigler appointed to China; consecrated at First Church, November 6, and sailed November 16, " <i>Gaelic</i> ."	16,291 59
1893. May 9.	Germantown, Ohio.	Annual address, Miss Ellen Groenendyke, "Africa." Last Sunday in September of each year set apart as "Woman's Day" by General Conference. Resignation of Mrs. L. R. Keister; appointment of Mrs. B. F. Witt as corresponding and recording secretary in May. Appointment of Mrs. L. K. Miller editor of <i>Evangel</i> . Marriage of Mrs. L. R. Keister to Mr. W. F. Harford, June 14. Appointment of Mrs. Harford as editorial correspondent. Resignation of Mrs. M. E. Sickafoose to take effect July 1. Appointment of Mrs. Mary E. Henkle to superintend Chinese Mission, Portland, Oregon. Sale of said mission property recommended, and purchase of smaller property. Return to America from Africa of Miss Groenendyke, March 16. Brick-making begun in Africa. "Keister Chapel," Palli, dedicated. Rev. E. E. Fix and wife appointed to China; consecrated at First Church in May, sailed November 16, " <i>Gaelic</i> ." Dispensary opened in China; cases treated first year, 1,188.	19,190 01



DATE.	PLACE OF ANNUAL MEETING.	WORK COMMENCED.	RECEIPTS.
1894. May 23.	Waterloo, Indiana.	Annual address, Mrs. L. H. Leitzell, "China." Manual issued for use of missionaries. Rev. I. N. Cain appointed superintendent in Africa. Rev. R. N. West and wife to open Mendi work. Diplomas printed for Rotifunk school. Death of Rev. R. N. West, September 22, after twelve years of labor. Tablet, suitably marked, placed in Rotifunk Chapel. Industrial building at Rotifunk completed; cost, \$800. Misses Florence M. Cronise and Minnie E. Eaton appointed to Africa; Miss Cronise consecrated at Waterloo, Indiana, May 23, Miss Eaton at Los Angeles, California, in October, sailed November 27, " <i>Britannic</i> ." Mrs. West and Misses Schenck and Thomas returned to America, December 25. Return to America of Miss Patterson, March 21. Mobbing of missionaries in China, June 11. Portland, Oregon, church completed; cost, \$5,000; transferred to W. M. A. in August, dedicated November 18.	\$17,891 10
1895. May 15.	Westfield, Illinois.	Annual address, Mrs. L. R. Harford, "The Keys of the Kingdom." Celebration of vicennial year; thank-offering. Gleaners' programs begun in August <i>Evangel</i> , conducted by Mesdames M. R. Drury and C. M. Coover. Bompeh Chapel, Africa, dedicated January 20. Work opened in the Yonnie country. Y. P. C. U. organized at Rotifunk. Building of sanitarium recommended. Dr. Hatfield returned to America, October 29. Dr. Mary C. Archer appointed to Africa, consecrated at Westfield, Illinois, May 15, sailed December 7, " <i>Lucania</i> ." Bishop J. W. Hott held West African Conference. Chapel opened, Canton, China, in May; native pastor, Lan Seng Nom, ordained. (Virginia Conference). Rev. Fix and wife returned to America, July 23. Portland church mortgage paid. The German Fund, \$2,703.08, paid to General Missionary Board for erection of a chapel at Weimar, Germany.	17,895 22
1896. May 21.	Mt. Pleasant, Penn.	Annual address, Mrs. Gertrude Sanders, "The Word of the King." Death of Mrs. Mair, March 17. Illustrations ordered in <i>Evangel</i> . Rev. L. A. McGrew and wife appointed to Africa, consecrated at West Baltimore, Ohio, March 22, sailed March 28, " <i>Campania</i> ." Rev. Cain and wife returned to America, June 6. Land secured at Taiama, Africa. Makundu station opened. Resignation of Rev. C. C. Bell from pastorate of Portland, Oregon, Church; appointment of Rev. E. E. Fix as pastor. Miss Patterson returned to China, May 20, " <i>China</i> ."	18,815 60
1897. May 12.	Lisbon, Iowa.	Annual address, Mrs. G. A. Funkhouser, "The Gospel for Others." Gleaner's programs conducted by Mesdames M. R. Drury and W. H. Klinefelter. Rev. I. N. Cain and wife and Misses Hatfield and Schenck returned to Africa, accompanying them Mr. Arthur Ward; all sailed October 1, " <i>Lucania</i> ." Mr. Ward consecrated at Georgetown, Indiana, September 7. Taiama and Kwellu stations, Africa, opened. Bethany Cottage, Mt. Leicester, completed; cost, \$1,000. Howard K. Shumaker, M.D., and Rev. Edwin B. Ward and wife appointed to China. Dr. Shumaker, consecrated at First Church, Dayton, August 29, sailed October 21, " <i>China</i> ." Mr. and Mrs. Ward, consecrated at Toledo, Iowa, May 18, sailed December 18, " <i>City of Peking</i> ." Dr. Halverson returned to America from China in May. Mission house in Canton ordered, to be called Beth-Eden; \$2,000 to be raised for this purpose. San Tong station, China, opened. Medical cases treated in China for the year, 20,002. Location of Chinese mission school, Portland, Oregon, changed on trial.	18,801 79
1898. May 18.	Westerville, Ohio.	Annual address, Mrs. W. R. Funk, "The Lord's Broad Acres." Gleaner's programs conducted by Mrs. Flora Lollar. Misses Cronise and Eaton returned to America, April 10. Bishop J. S. Mills held West African Conference. Massacre in Bompeh Mission, West Africa. Rev. I. N. Cain and wife, Drs. Hatfield and Archer, and Miss Schenck killed by the natives, May 3, at Rotifunk. Rev. L. A. McGrew and wife killed by the natives, May 9, at Taiama. Nearly all property destroyed. Memorial services June 26. July issue of <i>Evangel</i> "Memorial." Arthur Ward returned to America, May 5. Rev. J. R. King and wife appointed to Africa, half-time work for W. M. A.,	20,145 81

DATE.	PLACE OF ANNUAL MEETING.	WORK COMMENCED.	RECEIPTS.
1899. May 17.	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	sailed September 10, " <i>Etruria</i> ." Ground purchased in Canton, China, on Honam; cost, \$8,000. Mrs. Ruth Thomson, M.D., appointed to China, October 25, consecrated November 3. (Was in Canton.) Chinese mission school, Portland, Oregon, suspended.  Annual addresses, Anna Scott, "City Missions," Mary Kreider, "China," Lenore Good, "Africa." Gleaner's programs conducted by Mrs. L. H. Leitzell. Revs. E. E. Todd and E. A. King, with their wives, appointed to Africa, sailed November 15, " <i>Oceanic</i> ." Mr. and Mrs. Todd consecrated at Pleasant Prairie, Minnesota, October 1; Mr. and Mrs. King at Parsons, Kansas, October 15. Moyamba Station, Africa, opened. Dr. Shumaker superintendent of China missions, January 1. Beth-Eden completed January 14; cost, \$2,449.65. Kwong Li and Siu Lam stations opened.	\$19,089 87
1900. May 17.	Dayton, Ohio, First Church.	Annual address, Mrs. L. K. Miller, "Duty, Our Opportunity." Silver anniversary, special service and offering. Gleaner's programs conducted by Mesdames L. H. Leitzell and J. A. Keiper. Misses Groenendyke and Eaton returned to Africa, accompanied by Dr. Zenora Griggs, who was consecrated at Summit Street, September 30, sailed October 2, " <i>Oceanic</i> ." Railroad completed from Free-town to Rotifunk, West Africa, and post-offices established at Rotifunk and Moyamba. Bishop E. B. Kephart held West African Conference. Dr. Bigler returned to America, March 3. Dr. Thomson withdrew from the China mission, September 26. Chapel site at Canton, China, purchased and chapel enlarged. Portland Church property deeded by the W. M. A. to local trustees.	21,537 72
1901. May 9.	Hagerstown, Md.	Annual address, Mrs. J. H. Kreider, "Light and Darkness." Mesdames McFadden and Hummel withdrew from Program Committee. Decided to adopt the outline of programs projected by the World's Missionary Committee, adapting the same to our needs. Rev. W. S. Richards and wife appointed to Africa, consecrated at First Church, Dayton, February 10, sailed February 20, " <i>Majestic</i> ." Return from Africa to America arriving May 3, of Rev. J. R. King and wife on furlough and Rev. E. A. King and wife by reason of sickness. Rev. E. E. Todd appointed superintendent <i>pro tem</i> . Woman's Day offering of September, 1900, to India amounted to \$2,134; of this \$1,000 was given to the famine sufferers, \$567 to the leper settlement and \$567 to orphans in school of Pandita Ramabai. Dr. Bigler returned to China, sailed April 17, " <i>China</i> ." Girls boarding-school, erected on Beth-Eden grounds, opened March 12. Another street chapel opened at Canton. Bargain money paid in December for Siu Lam property. Work opened in the Philippines. Revs. S. B. Kurtz and E. S. Eby appointed to said work, consecrated at First Church, February 10, sailed February 19, " <i>Nippon Maru</i> ." Rev. L. O. Burtner and wife appointed in charge of the work of the Philippines, consecrated at Hagerstown, Maryland, May 9, sailed September 27, " <i>Nippon Maru</i> ." Rev. H. K. Benson appointed for work later. Miss Minnie Buswell appointed to China, to go out after graduation from U. B. Seminary. Rev. Clarence Spore appointed to China. Owen S. Townsend, M.D., appointed to China, consecrated at U. B. Seminary, December 18.  Total receipts to date, May 1901.....	22,201 29  311,920 65
1902.		Rev. E. E. Todd appointed superintendent of Bompeh Mission January 3. Conference held at Moyamba in January. Decided to do away with office of superintendent in China. Rev. E. B. Ward appointed treasurer, and H. K. Shumaker in charge of the out-station at Siu Lam. Austia Patterson married to Howard K. Shumaker, February 4. Dr. Owen S. Townsend sailed for China, February 7; " <i>China</i> ."  Annual meeting of the Evangelical Union, in the Philippines, in January, at Manila, attended by all of our missionaries. Three additional provinces allotted our mission, Abra, Lepanto, and Bontoc, with full privilege to work in the province of Benguet, and in Manila.	

# Missionary Directory.

NAME.	HOME.	LEFT	WHERE STATIONED.
*Archer, Mary C., M.D.....	Des Moines, Iowa.....	1895	Sierra Leone, West Africa.
Beeken, Emily.....	Oberlin, Ohio.....	1876	Sierra Leone, West Africa.
B'gler, Regina M.D.....	Mitchell, South Dakota.....	1892	Canton, China.
*Bittle, Elma.....	Lewisburg, Ohio.....	1891	Sierra Leone, West Africa.
Burtner, Mrs. Jennie L.....	Hagerstown, Maryland.....	1901	Luzon, Philippine Islands.
Burtner, Rev. L. O.....	Hagerstown, Maryland.....	1901	Luzon, Philippine Islands.
*Cain, Rev. I. N.....	Elroy, Wisconsin.....	1892	Sierra Leone, West Africa.
*Cain, Mrs. Mary M.....	Elroy, Wisconsin.....	1892	Sierra Leone, West Africa.
Cronise, Florence M.....	Newark, New York.....	1894	Sierra Leone, West Africa.
Eaton, Minnie E.....	Los Angeles, California.....	1894	Sierra Leone, West Africa.
Eby, Rev. Edwin S.....	Elkhart, Indiana.....	1901	Luzon, Philippine Islands.
Fix, Rev. Elmer E.....	Hartsville, Indiana.....	1893	Canton, China.
Fix, Mrs. Fannie H.....	Hartsville, Indiana.....	1893	Canton, China.
Griggs, Zenora, M.D.....	Los Angeles, California.....	1900	Sierra Leone, West Africa.
Groenendyke, Ellen.....	New Decatur, Alabama.....	1889	Sierra Leone, West Africa.
Halverson, Lovina, M.D.....	Mitchell, South Dakota.....	1891	Canton, China.
Harris, Alice, M.D.....	New Market, Iowa.....	1891	Sierra Leone, West Africa.
*Hatfield, Marietta, M.D.....	Potsdam, Ohio.....	1891	Sierra Leone, West Africa.
Henkle, Mrs. Mary E.....	Philomath, Oregon.....	1893	Portland, Oregon.
King, Mrs. Callie.....	Elsmore, Kansas.....	1899	Sierra Leone, West Africa.
King, Rev. E. A.....	Elsmore, Kansas.....	1899	Sierra Leone, West Africa.
King, Rev. J. R.....	Scottsdale, Pennsylvania.....	1898	Sierra Leone, West Africa.
King, Mrs. Zella B.....	Rising Sun, Ohio.....	1898	Sierra Leone, West Africa.
Kurtz, Rev. Sanford B.....	Belton, Missouri.....	1901	Luzon, Philippine Islands.
*Mair, Mrs. Mary M.....	Glasgow, Scotland.....	1878	Sierra Leone, West Africa.
*McGrew, Mrs. Clara B.....	Eldorado, Ohio.....	1896	Sierra Leone, West Africa.
*McGrew, Rev. L. A.....	West Baltimore, Ohio.....	1896	Sierra Leone, West Africa.
*Miller, Mrs. Ella.....	Dayton, Ohio.....	1890	Sierra Leone, West Africa.
Miller, Rev. Jacob.....	Dayton, Ohio.....	1890	Sierra Leone, West Africa.
Richards, Mrs. Emma K.....	Stillwater, Oklahoma.....	1901	Sierra Leone, West Africa.
Richards, Rev. Walter S.....	Stillwater, Oklahoma.....	1901	Sierra Leone, West Africa.
Sage, Mrs. Esther B.....	Rising Sun, Ohio.....	1887	Sierra Leone, West Africa.
Sage, Rev. W. S.....	Canton, Ohio.....	1887	Sierra Leone, West Africa.
*Schenck, Ella.....	Lockington, Ohio.....	1891	Sierra Leone, West Africa.
*Sickafoose, Rev. George.....	Buchanan, Michigan.....	1884	Portland, Oregon.
Sickafoose, Mrs. M. E.....	Buchanan, Michigan.....	1883	Portland, Oregon.
Shaffner, Lillie.....	Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.....	1889	Canton, China.
Shumaker, Rev. Austia, P.....	St. Olaf, Iowa.....	1889	Canton, China.
Shumaker, Howard K., M.D.....	Old Fort, Ohio.....	1897	Canton, China.
Thomas, Lydia.....	Delphos, Ohio.....	1892	Sierra Leone, West Africa.
Thomson, Ruth, M.D.....	Louisville, Kentucky.....	1898	Canton, China.
Todd, Mrs. Della.....	Eyota, Minnesota.....	1899	Sierra Leone, West Africa.
Todd, Rev. E. E.....	Eyota, Minnesota.....	1899	Sierra Leone, West Africa.
Townsend, Owen S., M. D.....	Lushton, Nebraska.....	1902	Canton, China.
Ward, Arthur B.....	Odon, Indiana.....	1897	Sierra Leone, West Africa.
Ward, Mrs. Bessie S.....	Toledo, Iowa.....	1897	Canton, China.
Ward, Rev. E. B.....	Odon, Indiana.....	1897	Canton, China.
West, Mrs. Lida M.....	Smithville, Ohio.....	1882	Sierra Leone, West Africa.
*West, Rev. Robert N.....	Portland, Indiana.....	1882	Sierra Leone, West Africa.
*Williams, Frances.....	Union City, Indiana.....	1889	Sierra Leone, West Africa.

\*Deceased.



ASCENDING MT. LEICESTER.

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